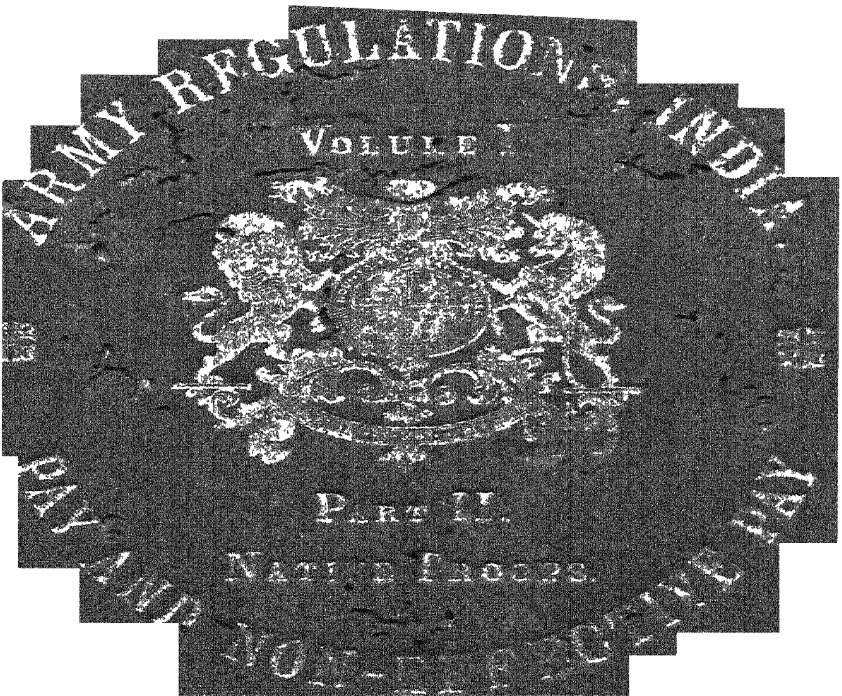


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ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA.
VOLUME I.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES
AND
NON-EFFECTIVE PAY.

PART II.
NATIVE TROOPS.
(INCLUDING FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.)

ARMY CIRCULARS, INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

For Distribution, dated 15th November, 1893.

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Regulations

Issue of a revised edition of Army Regulations, India, Vol. I.

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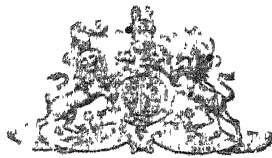
E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA.
VOLUME I.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES
AND
NON-EFFECTIVE PAY

PART II.
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(INCLUDING FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.)



Government of India, Military Department, Accounts Branch,
Fort William, the 15th November 1893.

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PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION I.—NATIVE OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES AND MEN

SECTION I.—RECRUITING SERVICE AND DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

I.—Recruiting . . . 1-4 II. Discharge . . . 4-6.

I.—Recruiting.

Recruits.

1. All recruits for the Madras and Bombay armies other than silahdar cavalry and the Aden Troop enlisted elsewhere than at regimental head-quarters, will receive pay from date of enlistment, as well as batta or free carriage (article 10 and following articles for the conveyance of their baggage (according to the regiment for which they are enlisted) to date of joining regimental head-quarters. Batta is not admissible for the portion of the journey performed by rail.

Recruits enlisted at head-quarters are entitled to pay and grain compensation from the date of enlistment.

The provisions of this article are applicable to the artillery and infantry of the Hyderabad contingent.

Batta is abolished for all recruits enlisted for the Bengal Army on or after the 1st October 1890, who will be provided with free transport for their baggage.

2. A man who may re-enlist is allowed to reckon his former service towards good-conduct pay and pension under the conditions prescribed in article 537.

3. A grant of Rs 30 will be made, on enlistment, to every recruit (and recruit boy on being enlisted into the ranks as private) of artillery, infantry, sappers and miners, Madras cavalry, and Governor General's body-guard, also to each soldier ward-orderly in the native infantry to aid in the provision of the established kit. The amount should be expended, as required, under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State. The allowance is specially granted to drivers (excluding those of baggage mules) and

PAID AND ALLOWANCES. PART II.

Division I. Subordinates & Men.

Section I. Charge of Enlisted Men.

That no except the salutaris to steel-smiths of native and field batteries is admissible to the jemadars, mahouts, and

the colours from the

regiment is treated in to pay from date of A civilian school- period the soldier or other restricted to half staff pay.

drummers, mfrs, buglers, and valances, notwithstanding regiment. (Not applicable

Engrs.

quarters, or at a depot or foreign service, will be allowed medical officer and officer com- the case of a depot. A recruit receives pay from date of rejection.

boys, per ^{British} _{Regiment} in the 1st, Gurkhas, and in the 44th Gurkha the following rates of pay:—

Per battalion.

	R	a.
	3	8
	2	8
	2	0

allowance of R4 on joining, and per annum for half mounting.

to return to the authority of general officers commanding and ng officers previously to attestation as soldiers, but it is not admissible for army as can be performed by rail or river passages are granted. The subsistence money will be paid from date of rejection or discharge

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I. Recruiting Service and Discharge of Enlisted Men.

RECRUITS—continued.

9. Subsistence allowance is not admissible to recruits for silahdar cavalry regiments whilst proceeding to a cantonment to be enlisted but they will be allowed pay at Rs 13-6-0 per mensem if for regiments of Bengal cavalry including the cavalry of the Punjab frontier force and the Central India horse, and at Rs 9-6-0 if for the cavalry of the Hyderabad contingent, and of the Deoli and Erinpura irregular forces from date of being examined by a medical officer and passed by the officer commanding the nearest regiment of that branch of the service. Horse allowance at Rs 15 per mensem may be drawn from the same date for a silahdar cavalry recruit, whenever a horse has been provided and is ready for him at regimental head-quarters.

Madras.

10. Recruits who may have been provisionally enlisted by a recruiting party, but subsequently rejected, will be immediately discharged, receiving up to date of discharge such pay as may be due to them, and a travelling allowance of one anna and nine pies for every 12 miles of distance to the place of their enlistment, unless they actually proceeded there from their native villages, when, on a certificate to that effect from the drawing officer, batta will be allowed back to their native village. When any portion of the journey can be performed by rail, canal, or steamer, free passages for such portions, and travelling allowance for the remainder of the journey, will be granted.

11. Recruit and pension boys are attached to regiments, etc., according to the subjoined scale, on the pay of Rs 5 and Rs 4, respectively, per mensem :—

	Recruit boys.	Pension boys.
To each regiment of native cavalry . . .	16	14
To each regiment of native infantry . . .	24	18
To the battalion of sappers and miners . . .	24	18

Bombay.

12. Recruits enlisted at out-stations and rejected under the authority of the general officer commanding, or discharged by commanding officers previous to attestation as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, including recruits obtained in the Punjab, who may be rejected by committees at stations in the Sirhind, Lahore, and Peshawar districts, or by commanding officers, will receive pay and batta up to the date of rejection or discharge (article 8), from which date they will receive subsistence allowance at the rate of three annas a day, for the number of days' journey calculated at 12 miles a day, to enable them to return to their homes, except for such portions of the journey as can be performed by rail, river, or sea, when free passes are granted.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES. PART II.

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Recruiting Service and Discharge of Enlisted Men. Section I.

RECRUITS—concluded.

13. Recruit boys are attached to regiments, etc., according to the following scale, on the pay of $\text{Rs } 3\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem :—

To each regiment of native infantry	24
To the battalion of sappers and miners	12

14. No boy is eligible to be entertained as a recruit boy unless he be the legitimate orphan son, or son of a native officer or soldier (effective, non-effective, or pensioned) who has been or is in the service.

15. Recruit boys who may attain the age of 16, and be found fit, may be transferred to the ranks without reference to their being supernumeraries to the establishment.

16. No part of the recruit regulations is applicable to boys.

Local and Civil Corps.

17. A grant of $\text{Rs } 20$ ($\text{Rs } 30$, Hyderabad contingent infantry) will be made, on enlistment, to every recruit of the following corps, to aid in the provision of the established kit; the amount should be expended, as required, under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State :—

Hyderabad Contingent artillery, including the drivers.	Malwa Bhil corps.
Deoli and Erinpura Infantry.	Bhopal battalion.
Meywar Bhil corps.	Merwara Battalion.
	Nepal escort.

II.—Discharge.

Discharge without Gratuity.

18. A native soldier or medical subordinate who may be discharged for misconduct, or dismissed by sentence of a court-martial, while serving at a station beyond sea, is granted an allowance of five rupees for food during the voyage when not provided with rations.

Discharge with Gratuity.

19. Short service commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of all arms, not entitled to invalid pension, who may be discharged as physically unfit for further service, receive the following gratuities; but men who have not completed 15 years' service, or 21 years' service in the case of men enlisted after 30th November 1886, and who are invalided in consequence of disorders brought on themselves by indulgence in drugs or from other causes, should receive three-fourths of the gratuity, those cases only in which full gratuity is recommended on account of good service or other suffi-

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I. Recruiting Service and Discharge of Enlisted Men.

DISCHARGE WITH GRATUITY—*continued.*

cient cause being submitted on separate rolls for the orders of government:—

- (a) Above 5 years and under 10 years' service,—a gratuity of 3 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay.
- (b) Above 10 years and under 15 years' service,—a gratuity of 6 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay.
- (c) Above 15 and under 21 years' service,—a gratuity of 12 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay (applicable only to men enlisted after 30th November 1886).

20. A man who becomes incapacitated for performing the duties of a soldier after completing 14 years' service is not to be discharged with gratuity, except under very special circumstances, and with the special sanction of the commander-in-chief, but should generally be brought before the first annual invaliding committee after completing the term of service qualifying for pension. If discharged with the sanction of the commander-in-chief, in the fifteenth year of service, he will receive a gratuity of six months' pay under article 19. This article is not applicable to a man enlisted after the 30th November 1886.

21. A soldier of good character (irrespective of rank) who may be discharged in the fifteenth year of service for an incurable disease, as permanently incapable of earning a livelihood, may, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, be granted a pension of ₹3 a month. If at the time of discharge the permanent incapacity of the invalid to maintain himself be not as clearly manifest as in the case of blindness, he must be re-examined by a medical committee at the end of two years. This article is not applicable to a man enlisted after 30th November 1886.

22. In the case of men of the silahdar cavalry, gratuities will be calculated as if the monthly rates of pay of the several grades were as shown below. These rates do not include good-conduct pay, which will also be taken into account in calculating the gratuity of men of the silahdar cavalry (*vide* article 91):—

	Bengal, Punjab and Bombay.			Hyderabad contingent.
	₹	a.	p.	₹ a. p.
Risaldar-major	...			280 0 0
Risaldar	90	0	0	...
Resaidar	60	0	0	130 0 0
Woordie-major	60	0	0	...
Jemadar	30	0	0	29 9 5
Kote dafadar-major (Bombay)	19	0	0	...
Farrier-major (Bombay)	19	0	0	...
Dafadar	17	2	0	21 5 2
Farrier-major and salutri (Bengal and Punjab)	17	2	0	...
Trumpeter	17	2	0	10 0 0
Naik (Bombay)	17	2	0	...
Sowar, ward-orderly	13	6	0	10 0 0
Camel sowar	13	6	0	10 0 0
Farrier and assistant salutri (Bengal and Punjab)	13	6	0	...

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Recruiting Service and Discharge of Enlisted Men. . . Section I.

DISCHARGE WITH GRATUITY—concluded.

Native officers of the Deoli and Erinpura irregular forces (cavalry) receive gratuities calculated at the rates fixed above for corresponding ranks, but the non commissioned officers and sowars receive gratuities calculated on pay at ₹13-2-0 and ₹9-6-0 respectively.

For men of all other arms of the service, gratuities will be calculated on the pay of the respective grades.

23. Horse allowance at the rate of ₹15 per mensem for all grades of silahdar cavalry may be passed in addition to the gratuity authorised in article 19, when the horses of discharged men are not taken over at a valuation by the regiment, or under any extraordinary circumstances when the sanction of government may be specially accorded. Horse allowance will be admitted by the military accounts department on a certificate from the regimental commanding officers, to the effect that the horses have not been taken by them for their corps. This article is applicable to Bengal only.

24. A man who may be declared by an invaliding committee to be affected with leprosy and who has not completed the minimum period of service required to entitle him to gratuity under the rule in article 19 will be discharged with such gratuity as government may be pleased to determine on consideration of the merits of the case.

25. Transfers of soldiers to the police, carrying with them their past service, are not made, except when it may be desirable to make reductions in the native army. Native soldiers desirous of joining the police must take their discharge in the ordinary manner and enter the police service as a new career.

Local Corps.

26. Short service commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of all arms, not entitled to invalid pension, who may be discharged as physically unfit for further service (other than men of the Hyderabad contingent enlisted after the 31st October 1888, who receive the gratuities laid down in article 19), receive the following gratuities :—

(a) Above 7 and under 15 years' service,—a gratuity of 3 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay.

(b) Above 15 and under 20 years' service,—a gratuity of 6 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay.

27. No man who, within 12 months of his being entitled to a pension, becomes incapacitated for performing the duties of a soldier, will, under any circumstances, be allowed a pension; but such men will be discharged with gratuity.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION I.—NATIVE OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES AND MEN.

SECTION II.—UNATTACHED LIST AND SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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I.—Unattached List.

28. A non-commissioned officer or soldier remanded to his corps for misconduct or incompetence will revert to the pay of the regimental rank of the branch of the service to which he may belong, from the date on which he ceases to draw the pay and allowances of his departmental appointment and to perform its duties.

29. While on the unattached list, a native soldier is not entitled to any issue of clothing or compensation in lieu.

II.—Subordinate Medical Department.

Rates.

30. The monthly rates of pay of hospital assistants are as follows :—

	Pay of rank,	Extra pay for English qualification
	R	R
Senior hospital assistant	55	25
Hospital assistant { 1st grade	40	20
2nd „	30	10
3rd „	20	5
Sub-hospital assistant	12	4

31. Members of the hospital assistant class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camps of exercise, and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops or followers, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates :—

	R
Senior hospital assistant	15
Hospital assistant { 1st grade	10
2nd „	5
3rd „	5
Sub-hospital assistant	5

Members of the hospital assistant class employed at Port Blair, in Burma, or at Aden, will receive field allowance and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations). Incumbents on 12th June 1885 will, however, receive their present allowances until relieved.

NOTE.—Field allowance is given, at all times, to the hospital assistant attached to the Viceroy's body-guard, the Governor's body-guard, Madras, and to the Madras sappers and miners.

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Unattached List and Subordinate Medical Department. Section II.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—RATES—*continued*.

32. A hospital assistant when actually serving with native cavalry will be granted horse allowance at the rate of ₹15 a month, in addition to his pay. This article does not apply to a hospital assistant with Madras native cavalry, who is mounted at the expense of the State.

33. A hospital assistant attached to a cavalry regiment of the Hyderabad contingent draws, at all times, horse allowance at the rate of ₹9-1-5 per mensem.

34. A hospital assistant (other than one referred to in articles 32 and 33) is granted pony allowance at ₹12 per mensem when on *bond fide* active service in the field, as distinct from foreign service. To admit of the allowance being drawn, a certificate signed by the claimant's commanding officer will, in all cases, be inserted in his pay bill, to the effect that for the whole or such part of the past month for which the allowance is claimed, the regiment or battery was on active service in the field or likely, *bond fide*, to move at a moment's notice for such service. In the latter case the allowance is admissible from the date from which a pony is actually maintained by the hospital assistant after receipt of orders by the regiment to hold itself in readiness to proceed on such service.

35. A hospital assistant (civil or military) who, in addition to his own proper work, may be temporarily placed in charge of a regiment, will be granted a monthly extra allowance of ₹15; if placed in charge of a wing of a regiment, cantonment hospital or followers' hospital, ₹10; if in charge of a detachment less than a wing, but not less than 25 men, ₹5. These allowances will be in addition to the pay and other allowances of rank and appointment—but see article 36.

NOTE.—In this article a wing of a regiment of cavalry or infantry means half a regiment of cavalry or infantry. In the case of a detachment or of detachments taken together, composed of troops of all arms, a wing may be taken to mean 380 men.

36. The allowances authorised in article 35 are intended to be passed to a hospital assistant when, owing to the absence of the medical officer, he is in sole charge of a regiment, etc., the charge in such case being clearly in addition to his proper work, which is to perform the duties of his class in subordination to a medical officer. The allowances are also admissible when a hospital assistant is placed in charge of, or does duty with, another regiment, detachment, etc., in addition to his own ordinary work, whether the extra work is performed independently or in subordination to a medical commissioned or warrant officer.

37. A locally-entertained native doctor, who is not yet graded, continues to draw the rate of pay he drew before the 5th June 1868.

38. The pay of a native military pupil commences from the date of his passing the entrance examination.

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section II. Unattached List and Subordinate Medical Department.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—RATES—*concluded*.

39. Native military pupils receive the following monthly rates of pay, which are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions :—

	Pay.	Extra pay for English quali- fication.
	Rs	Rs
1st year	6	2
2nd „	7	2
3rd „	8	2

with quarters, clothing, and books and appliances for study.

Regulations.

40. Short leave of absence on full pay for periods, not exceeding ten days at a time, may be granted to a member of the hospital assistant class in military employ by the administrative medical officer. Leave on full pay in excess of that granted under the foregoing sentence, up to a maximum of sixty days in the year, may be granted by the general officer commanding the district on the recommendation of the administrative medical officer. Leave, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, in excess of sixty days in one year, to be granted by the principal medical officer only, involves the forfeiture of one-fourth salary. Such leave on reduced pay will be limited to an aggregate period of twelve months in every five years' service and any leave in excess of this period will not be considered as service towards promotion with the exception that leave to the extent of six months in five years, when granted on account of sickness which is distinctly attributable to active service or exceptionally hard work, or eighteen months in the aggregate, may be allowed to count towards promotion.

41. Leave without pay, to which there is no limit, granted to a hospital assistant does not count as service for pension.

42. A native military pupil may be allowed sixty days' leave on full pay after passing the final examination.

43. A native military pupil may be allowed leave on full pay during the vacations of the medical school to which he is attached. He may also be allowed casual leave on full pay for a week in each half-year. During any leave in excess of the above periods he will forfeit all pay.

44. A sub-hospital assistant on attestation will receive a grant of Rs 30 as kit money, and an annual allowance of Rs 5 to aid in keeping it up—see article 323.

45. The rules for the discharge with gratuity, of soldiers of short service invalided on account of physical unfitness, are applicable to members of the hospital assistant class—see article 19.

NOTE.—For regulations regarding compensation, donation batta, etc., see section IV.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION I.—NATIVE OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES AND MEN.

SECTION III.—REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

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I.—Rates.

46. The monthly rates of pay and batta of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men are as follows:—

For rules as regards when batta is admissible, see articles 110 to 140.

Artillery.

46A. (For Hyderabad contingent, see article 47.)

GRADES. *	Pay.			Batta when admissible.					
				Monthly.			Daily		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar after 6 years' service	100	0	0	15	0	0	0	8	0
Ditto under 6 "	80	0	0						
Jemadar after 6 "	50	0	0						
Ditto under 6 "	40	0	0	7	8	0	0	4	0
Havildar "	14	0	0						
Ditto mountain battery .	16	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	8
Naik .	12	0	0						
Trumpeter and gunner .	8	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	10

(I) Drivers and other establishments of Mountain Batteries (British and Native).

GRADES. *	Pay.			Batta when admissible.					
				Per mensem.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.			
Havildar-major of drivers	17	0	0	2	8	0			
Havildar of drivers	12	0	0	2	8	0			
Naik of drivers	10	0	0	2	8	0			
Driver	7	0	0	1	8	0			
Salutri (Bengal)	16	0	0	2	8	0			
" (Madras)	9	0	0	1	8	0			
" (Bombay)	21	0	0	2	8	0			
Shoeing-smith in native mountain batteries									
(Bengal)	12	0	0	1	8	0			
Ditto ditto (Bombay)	12	8	0	1	8	0			

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

RATES—ARTILLERY—concluded.

46A.—concluded.

(2) Drivers' Establishment of Heavy Batteries (British).

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible. Per mensem.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Jemadar driver, Bengal	12	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, Madras	17	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	12	0	0	2	8	0
Sirdar driver, Bengal	9	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, Madras	12	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	9	0	0	2	8	0
Driver, Bengal	6	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Madras	6	8	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	7	0	0	2	0	0
Jemadar mahout, Bengal	12	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, Madras	16	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	9	0	0	2	8	0
Mahout, Bengal	8	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Madras	9	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	8	0	0	1	8	0
Assistant Mahout, Bengal	5	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Madras	6	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, Bombay	5	0	0	2	0	0

(3) Drivers' Establishment of Horse and Field Batteries (British).

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible. Per mensem.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Naik	10	0	0	2	8	0
Acting Naik	9	0	0	2	8	0
Driver	7	0	0	1	8	0

46B.

Cavalry.

(1) Viceroy's Body-Guard.

GRADES.	Consolidated pay (inclusive of batta).*			Batta included in pay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar	180	0	0	20	0	0
Jemadar { one	70	0	0	8	0	0
{ one	60	0	0			
Havildar	25	0	0	5	0	0
Naik	20	0	0	4	0	0
Trumpeter	20	0	0	4	0	0
Trooper above 10 years' service	15	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto under 10 "	12	0	0			
Farrier above 10 "	15	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto under 10 "	12	0	0			
Salutri	25	0	0	...		

* See article III.

PART II.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RAIES—CAVALRY—continued.

46B.—continued.

(2) Governor's Body-Guard, Madras.

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar	} Madras cavalry rates of pay and batta.					
Jemadar						
Havildar	20	0	0	5	0	0
Naik	16	0	0	4	0	0
Trumpeter	16	0	0	4	0	0
Farrier Havildar	20	0	0	5	0	0
Shoeing-smith	16	10	4	4	10	10
Trooper	9	0	0	8	0	0
Recruit boy	5	0	0	...		
Pension boy	4	0	0	...		

(3) Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay.

GRADES.	Consolidated pay.		
	R	a.	p.
Resaldar	} With an addition of Rs 10 per mensem whilst serving with the Body-Guard. } Bombay ca- valry rates.		
Resajdar			
Farrier			
Other grades			
	250	0	0
	135	0	0
	40	0	0

(4) Bengal and Punjab (Silahdar), Guides, and Central India Horse.

GRADES.		R	a.	p.
Resaldar	{ 1st class	300	0	0
	{ 2nd "	250	0	0
	{ 3rd "	200	0	0
Resaidar	{ 1st "	150	0	0
	{ 2nd "	135	0	0
	{ 3rd "	120	0	0
Woordie-major		150	0	0
Jemadar	{ 1st class	80	0	0
	{ 2nd "	70	0	0
	{ 3rd "	60	0	0
Dafadar, farrier-major and salutri		42	0	0
Trumpeter		38	0	0
Sowar, camel-sowar, farrier, and assistant salutri		31	0	0

(5) Deoli and Erinpura.

GRADES.		R	a.	p.
Resaldar	{ 1st class, after three years' service	300	0	0
	{ Ditto, on appointment	250	0	0
	{ 2nd class	200	0	0
Woordie-major		105	0	0
Jemadar	{ 1st class, after three years' service	80	0	0
	{ Ditto, on appointment	70	0	0
	{ 2nd class	60	0	0
Dafadar		38	0	0
Trumpeter		34	0	0
Sowar				
Camel sowar		27	0	0

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

RATES—CAVALRY—concluded.

46B.—concluded.

(6) Madras Cavalry.

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar { one-half	150	0	0	30	0	0
{ one-half	110	0	0	30	0	0
Jemadar { one-half	60	0	0	8	0	0
{ one-half	50	0	0	8	0	0
Havildar	20	0	0	5	0	0
Naik	16	0	0	4	0	0
Trumpeter	16	0	0	4	0	0
Farrier-havildar	20	0	0	5	0	0
Shoeing-smith	16	10	4	4	10	10
Veterinary pupil	14	0	0	2	5	10
Trooper	9	0	0	1	8	0
Recruit boy	5	0	0	...		
Pension boy	4	0	0	...		

(7) Bombay (Silahdar) Cavalry.

(Including the Sind Horse.)

GRADES.	Consolidated pay.		
	R	a.	p.
Resaldar-major	300	0	0
Resaldar { one	250	0	0
{ two	200	0	0
Woordie-major	150	0	0
Resaidar { one	150	0	0
{ two	135	0	0
{ four	120	0	0
Jemadar { four	70	0	0
Kote dafadar-major	65	0	0
Farrier-major	59	0	0
Dafadar	54	0	0
Trumpeter	42	0	0
Naik	38	0	0
Sowar	37	0	0
Camel sowar	31	0	0

(8) Aden (Silahdar) Troop.

GRADES.			
	R	a.	p.
Resaldar	250	0	0
Jemadar	80	0	0
Kote dafadar	65	0	0
Pay dafadar	65	0	0
Dafadar	50	0	0
Trumpeter	45	0	0
Farrier	45	0	0
Sowar	40	0	0
Jemadar (Guide)	40	0	0
Sowar (ditto)	25	0	0
Interpreter	35	0	0

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES.

Sappers and Miners and Infantry.

46C.

(1) Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

GRADES.		Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
		R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Subadar	{ one-half	100	0	0	15	0	0*
	{ one-half	80	0	0	15	0	0*
Jemadar	{ one-half	50	0	0	7	8	0*
	{ one-half	40	0	0	7	8	0
Havildar(†)		14	0	0	5	0	0
Naik(†)		12	0	0	5	0	0
Drummer and bugler (Christian)		(a) 11	0	0	(a) 5	0	0
Drummer and bugler		7	0	0	1	8	0
Sepoy or sapper (†) and sepoy musician		7	0	0	1	8	0
Recruit boy (Bombay)		3	8	0	...		
Recruit boy (Madras) (b)		5	0	0	...		
Pension boy (Madras)		4	0	0	...		

NOTE (1).—In the Bombay sappers and miners two subadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining officers the lower rates of pay.

NOTE (2).—Non commissioned officers, privates and drummers of the three regiments in Assam are allowed special rates of "Assam batta" in addition to pay,—see article 112.

* The batta of subadars of the Madras sappers and miners and infantry is Rs 14-3-3 per mensem.

† The pay of non-commissioned officers and sappers of the Bengal and Bombay sappers and miners will be increased by Rs 1 a month after they have served in the corps for two years and gone through their course of training as sappers, to the satisfaction of the commanding officer. This increase of pay is not admissible to buglers, except those who were in receipt of it on the 3rd November 1885. The pay of sappers of the Burma company of sappers and miners will be increased by Rs 1 and Rs 2 a month after 7 and 12 years' approved service, respectively, these increments being in addition to all other emoluments, and being granted under the orders of the commander-in-chief, Madras. Of the number of soldier artificers in a pioneer regiment, one carpenter and one smith have the rank of havildar-artificer with pay at Rs 25, and one carpenter and one smith the rank of naik-artificer with pay at Rs 15 per mensem, these ranks receive good-conduct pay and pension as havildars and naiks, respectively.

(a) Christian drummers and buglers of purely Asiatic extraction, enlisted after the 17th June 1891, in all three presidencies, are not entitled to these rates of pay and batta.

(b) For Bengal, see article 7.

(2) Guide Corps.—Punjab Frontier Force.

GRADES.		Consolidated pay including batta.		
		R	a	p.
Subadar	{ one-half	100	9	2
	{ one-half	89	9	2
Jemadar	{ one-half	53	8	0
	{ one-half	43	8	0
Havildar		16	0	0
Naik		13	11	6
Bugler		9	2	4
Sepoy		8	0	0

(3) Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Forces, and Bhopal Battalion.

GRADES.		Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
		R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Subadar	{ one-half	100	0	0	15	0	0
	{ one-half	80	0	0	15	0	0
Jemadar	{ one-half	50	0	0	7	8	0
	{ one-half	40	0	0	7	8	0
Havildar		14	0	0	5	0	0
Naik		12	0	0	5	0	0
Drummer		7	0	0	1	8	0
Sepoy		7	0	0	1	8	0

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Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

RATES—SAPPERS AND MINERS AND INFANTRY—concluded.

46C.—concluded.

(4) Malwa Bhil Corps.

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta per diem when admissible.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Subadar { one-half	50	0	0	0	4	0*
{ one-half	40	0	0			
Jemadar { one-half	30	0	0	0	3	0
{ one-half	25	0	0			
Havildar	11	0	0	0	2	0
Naik	9	8	0	0	2	0
Bugler	7	0	0	0	1	0
Private	5	8	0	0	1	0

* The subadar-major draws 8 annas a day batta.

(5) Meywar Bhil Corps.

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Subadar { one-half	50	0	0	15	0	0
{ one-half	40	0	0	15	0	0
Jemadar { one-half	30	0	0	7	8	0
{ one-half	25	0	0	7	8	0
Havildar	11	0	0	5	0	0
Naik	9	8	0	5	0	0
Bugler entertained prior to 10th April 1876	8	12	0	1	8	0
Ditto ditto after ditto	7	0	0	1	8	0
Sepoy	5	8	0	1	8	0

(6) Nepal Escort.

GRADES.	Consolidated pay, including batta.			Amount of batta included in pay.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Subadar	100	0	0	30	0	0
Jemadar	50	0	0	15	0	0
Havildar	19	0	0	10	0	0
Naik	17	0	0	10	0	0
Bugler	8	8	0	3	0	0
Sepoy	8	8	0	3	0	0

(7) Merwara Battalion.

GRADES.	Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Subadar { one-half	100	0	0	15	0	0
{ one-half	80	0	0	15	0	0
Jemadar { one-half	50	0	0	7	8	0
{ one-half	40	0	0	7	8	0
Havildar	14	0	0	5	0	0
Naik	12	0	0	5	0	0
Bugler	7	0	0	1	8	0
Sepoy	7	0	0	1	8	0

PART II.

NATIVE TROOPS.

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Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES.

47. Hyderabad Contingent.

(1) Artillery.

GRADE.		Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar	{ after 5 years' service	90	0	0	15	0	0
	{ under 5 " "	70	0	0			
Jemadar	{ after 5 " "	45	0	0	7	8	0
	{ under 5 " "	40	0	0			
Havildar		14	0	0	5	0	0
Naik		12	8	0	5	0	0
Trumpeter		10	8	0	1	8	0
Gunner		8	4	0	1	8	0
Farrier-salutri (in one person with the rank of havildar).		18	0	0	5	0	0
Boy		3	8	0	...		

Driver Establishment.

Havildar of drivers		12	8	0	2	0	0
Naik of drivers		10	12	0	2	0	0
Driver	{ after 4 years' service	7	8	0			
	{ under 4 " "	6	12	0	1	0	0

(2) Cavalry.

GRADE.		Consolidated pay.			Entertained prior to 1st January 1854. Consolidated pay.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Resaldar-major		300	0	0			
Resaidar	{ one	200	0	0			
	{ one	185	0	0			
	{ one	170	0	0			
	{ three	150	0	0			
Woordie-major		120	0	0			
Jemadar	{ two	80	0	0			
	{ two	70	0	0			
	{ two	60	0	0			
Kote dafadar		49	0	0			
Dafadar, farrier-major and salutri		41	8	0			
Trumpeter		30	0	0	33	0	11
Trooper and farrier		30	0	0	33	0	11
Camel sowar		24	0	0	24	12	8

(3) Infantry.

GRADES.		Pay.			Batta when admissible.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar	{ two	90	0	0	15	0	0
	{ two	75	0	0			
	{ four	65	0	0			
Jemadar	{ two	45	0	0	7	8	0
	{ two	40	0	0			
	{ five	35	0	0			
Havildar		14	0	0	5	0	0
Naik		12	0	0			
Drum and fife-major		12	0	0			
Bass-drummer		10	0	0	1	8	0
Drummer, fife and bugler		8	4	0			
Private		7	0	0			
Boy		3	8	0	...		

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

RATES.

Educational Staff.

48.

	Pay. For any month.
	Rs. a. p.
Munshi—	
British mountain battery of artillery	18 0 0
Native mountain battery of artillery (Bengal and Punjab)	10 0 0
Viceroy's and Madras governor's body-guard, Central India horse, regiments of cavalry and infantry of the Punjab frontier force, Bhopal battalion, and convalescent depot, Naini Tal	20 0 0
British cavalry and infantry regiments, Wellington convalescent depot, corps of sappers and miners, and royal artillery divisions when authorised	30 0 0
Wings of British infantry regiments detached from regimental headquarters for considerable periods, when the number of men attending the Hindustani class is 15 or more	30 0 0
Ditto ditto, when the number of men attending the Hindustani class averages 10	20 0 0
Royal artillery divisions, comprising two or more batteries, stationed together, when the number of men attending the Hindustani class is 15 or more	30 0 0
Ditto ditto, when the number of men attending the Hindustani class averages 10	20 0 0
NOTE.—Whenever, owing to a temporary reduction in the strength of wings of British infantry or royal artillery divisions, the number of men attending the Hindustani class may fall short of 10, the munshi may be retained, his pay (Rs.20) being passed on the production of an explanatory certificate.	
Instructing Hindustani class in British cavalry and infantry regiments* Hyderabad contingent, artillery and infantry. (Those appointed before 1st January 1877 receive Rs.24-12-8)	10 0 0
Schoolmaster, Persian, Hyderabad cavalry	12 8 0
Urdu teacher	12 6 4
Assistant ditto	20 0 0
Hindi teacher	10 0 0
Gurmuki teacher	15 0 0
English teacher—	15 0 0
Corps of sappers and miners, Bombay	30 0 0
Hindi teacher—	
Deoli and Erinpura infantry and Meywar Bhil corps	20 0 0
Bhopal battalion—extra duty pay to sepoy, Hindi teacher	7 0 0
Moulvi—	
Corps of sappers and miners and native infantry regiments (Bengal)	8 0 0
Punjab infantry (not Sikh) regiments	10 0 0
Pundit—	
Corps of sappers and miners and native infantry regiments (Bengal, not Punjab)	8 0 0
Grunthi—	
In Bengal and Punjab infantry regiments *	10 0 0
In Sikh infantry regiments of the Punjab frontier force	15 0 0

NOTE.—A moulvi, pundit or grunthi, but not more than two out of the three, is allowed for each regiment of Bengal infantry; and no one of the three for any regiment having less than three companies of Mahomedans, Hindus or Sikhs, as the case may be. The moulvi, or pundit, or grunthi will also act as assistant vernacular schoolmaster. Munshis in the Hyderabad contingent regiments will be gradually absorbed, and, in their place, trained native schoolmasters will be appointed.

* This is an allowance paid to the regimental munshi.

II.—Regulations.

Regulations affecting Officers and Men.

49. Subadars rank with resaldars, resaidars and woordie-majors according to dates of commission, respectively; and jemadars of infantry with jemadars of cavalry in the same manner.

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Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING OFFICERS AND MEN—*continued.*

50. In cavalry corps the woordie-major is liable to be disrated to a lower scale of the pay of the grade of resaidar (this is not applicable to Bombay): in no case is the fixed aggregate allowance for the pay of the three resaidars and the woordie-major to be exceeded. When the appointment of woordie-major may become vacant, the pay may be passed, on the authority of the commanding officer, to the officer appointed to act—the acting appointment being considered, as regards pay, the same as a permanent one.

51. A native commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier promoted to fill a vacancy is entitled to the superior allowances from the day succeeding the date of the casualty causing the promotion, with the following exception: when a general order distinctly gives the date from which a promotion to the rank of subadar-major is to take effect, the pay will be passed from that date.

52. When an addition is sanctioned to the established strength of a corps, or an augmentation of the army takes place, the men of all grades promoted in consequence will be entitled to the superior pay and allowances from the date of the general order by the commander-in-chief, subsidiary to the government order directing the addition or augmentation. In cases, however, where considerable delay has occurred in filling up appointments in a newly raised corps, such appointments and all promotions consequent thereon shall have effect from such subsequent date as the commander-in-chief may direct.

53. On the promotion of a non-commissioned officer holding a staff appointment to the commissioned grade, he is entitled to the superior rate of pay from the date of his commission, and any extra pay he may have been drawing ceases accordingly, and is not issuable until the actual nomination of his successor who receives it from the date of his entering on the duties of the appointment.

54. The staff pay of a native adjutant will not be issued until he shall have received a certificate of competency from army head-quarters, a copy of which, countersigned by the officer commanding the regiment, will be attached to the first month's bill for the allowance.

55. Schoolmasters will receive their staff pay during vacations, or when the school may be temporarily closed for any other reason.

56. Schoolmasters of native regiments who may accompany their regiments on field service will cease to draw staff pay from date of leaving cantonments, such pay being passed to whomever is employed in the instruction of recruits and children with the depot.

57. The staff pay of a color-havildar in Madras and Bombay is payable from the date of nomination if the man is present with any part of the regiment.

58. The rank of kote-dafadar is a substantive rank, and the staff allowance is continued during furlough and authorised leave (see article 234).

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING OFFICERS AND MEN—*concluded*.

59. Full pay (article 46B, clause 4), without horse allowance (article 70), will be continued to a man of the silahdar cavalry, while dismounted, but the commanding officer should use every endeavour to have him remounted as promptly as possible (see article 61). Horse allowance will not be drawn for a dismounted man, but, at the discretion of the commanding officer, he may be allowed the sum of Rs 3 per mensem for a period in no case exceeding three months, to enable him to keep up his share of a pony and syce. This rule applies only to men who are not required to provide their own remounts, that is, when these are provided under regimental arrangements. In all other cases, a dismounted sowar will be allowed dismounted pay for a period of three months only, when, should he not have remounted himself, he will be discharged the service.

60. The same allowance, Rs 3 per mensem (article 59), is sanctioned in regiments of the Bengal cavalry, Punjab frontier force, and local corps, for a dismounted recruit, in the proportion of one man per troop, for a period of three months when it is found necessary to couple him with a sowar keeping up a pony and syce.

61. In the Bombay and Hyderabad contingent silahdar cavalry, a dismounted sowar is allowed pay at Rs 19 and Rs 18 per mensem, respectively, for a period not exceeding three months in the case of the Bombay cavalry.

NOTE.—As an exception to this rule, a man belonging to the Aden troop is allowed full pay, including horse allowance, for a period of two months when dismounted.

62. When horses of the Hyderabad contingent cavalry get out of condition from under-feeding or neglect of the silahdar, half the horse allowance will be forfeited until they are brought into proper working order; but when the neglect is on the part of the bargir, as may happen when he is on command, half the pay of the bargir will be forfeited for the same period in lieu of half the horse allowance.

Aides-de-Camp.

63. The following monthly rates of staff pay are granted to native aides-de-camp in addition to the regimental pay and allowances of their rank:—

		R	a.	p.
Aide-de camp	to the Viceroy and Governors	150	0	0
Ditto	to the Commander-in-Chief in India and in Madras and Bombay	150	0	0

64. The appointment of aide-de-camp is tenable for five years irrespectively of any change in the officer holding the command-in-chief, the officer being eligible for reappointment. A native officer who may not be reappointed, or who finally quits his office, will be allowed to retain the title of honorary aide-de-camp, and will receive, in addition to his pay and allowances while on the effective list, or to

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

AIDES-DE-CAMP—concluded.

pension on retirement or on being invalided, a sum equal to one-third of the staff pay, *i.e.*, Rs 50 a month.

65. A native officer holding the appointment of aide-de-camp will be seconded in his regiment.

Subadar-majors.

66. The brevet pay attached to the commission of subadar-major is a personal allowance, and may be drawn while on leave (see article 234).

67. The brevet pay of a subadar-major may be continued to him after his transfer to the pension establishment, on the special recommendation of the general officer commanding.

III.—Established Allowances or Extra-duty Pay.

68. Soldiers employed in the following appointments receive allowances at the rates specified, in addition to their ordinary pay:—

68A.

Artillery.

(For Hyderabad contingent, see article 69.)

	For any month, £ a. p.
Subadar-major—	
One of the subadars of the artillery, Punjab frontier force	50 0 0
1st Trumpet-major { two of the trumpeters of the artillery {	6 0 0
2nd ditto { Punjab frontier force . . . {	4 0 0
Pay-havildar—	
One for the garrison battery, Punjab	5 0 0
Havildar-major—	
One in each native mountain battery	4 0 0
Pay and quartermaster-havildar—	
One in each native mountain battery	8 0 0
Drill-naik—	
One in each native mountain battery and Punjab garrison battery	2 8 0

68B.

Cavalry.

(1) Viceroy's Body-Guard.

Farrier-major	One of each grade	5 0 0
Rough-rider		5 0 0
Drill-havildar		5 0 0
Quartermaster-havildar		5 0 0
Pay-havildar		5 0 0

(2) Governor's Body-Guard (Madras).

Subadar-major	One of each grade	50 0 0
Farrier-major		21 0 0
Regimental havildar-major		10 0 0
Drill-havildar		10 8 0
Troop havildar-major		2 0 0
Orderly-havildar		1 15 10
Rough-rider, 1st class (two for the corps), each		5 4 0

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued.*68B —*concluded.*

(3) Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay.

		For any troop.	R	a.	p.
Kote-dafadar	: : : : : { One of each } 9		0	0	0
Pay-dafadar	: : : : : { grade. } 6		0	0	0

(4) Bengal and Bombay.

Trumpet major, Bengal, Punjab, and	} One of each	} 5	0	0	
Guide cavalry					
Ditto, Central India horse					
Ditto, Bombay	} grade per	} 6	0	0	
Quartermaster-dafadar, Bombay					
Kote-dafadar, Bengal, Punjab, Bombay,	} regiment.	} 7	0	0	
Guide cavalry, and Central India horse					
Pay-dafadar, Bengal, Punjab, Bombay,	} One per	} 9	0	0	
Deoh and Erinpura cavalry, and Central India horse					
Allowance for the performance of the clerical duties of the Aden troop by men of the troop					
			30	0	0

(5) Madras.

Subadar-major	.	.	.	.	.	} One of each	}	50	0	0
Farrier-major	.	.	.	.	.			21	0	0
Native adjutant	.	.	.	.	.			17	8	0
Trumpet-major	.	.	.	.	.			14	0	0
Regimental havildar-major	.	.	.	.	.			10	0	0
Drill-havildar	.	.	.	.	.	} grade per	}	10	8	0
Drill-naik	.	.	.	.	.			7	0	0
Troop havildar-major	.	.	.	.	.	} One of each	}	2	0	0
Orderly-havildar	.	.	.	.	.			1	13	10
Rough-rider, 1st class			} grade per	}	5	4	0
Ditto, 2nd "					3	8	0

68C.

Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-major, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.	} One of each	} 50	0	0
Senior native instructor, Bengal and Madras				
Ditto ditto, Bombay				
Junior native instructor, Bengal and Madras				
Ditto ditto, Bombay				
Native adjutant, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.	} The rates for subadar-major and native adjutant are in addition to working pay. The rates for other grades are inclusive of working pay.	} 30	0	0
	} 20	0	0	0
	} 17	8	0	0

PART II.

NATIVE TROOPS.

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Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued.*63C.—*concluded.*Sappers and Miners—*continued.*

		For any month.
		R. a. p.
Bugle-major, Bengal, Madras, Bombay .	{ One of each grade per corps. The rates are in addition to working pay of each man's class for every day he is present and effective.	5 0 0
Drill-havildar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay .		5 0 0
Drill-naik, Bengal, Madras, Bombay .		2 8 0
Color-havildar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay	{ One of each grade per company, except havildar instructors, of whom there are 11 in Bengal, 10 in Madras, and 7 in Bombay. The rates are in addition to working pay of each man's class for every day he is present and effective.	3 0 0
Pay-havildar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay .		7 0 0
Havildar instructor, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.		5 0 0
Interpreter, Burma Company . . .	{ Three qualified sappers of the company, <i>i. e.</i> , one on each rate of extra pay. }	15 0 0
		10 0 0
		5 0 0

63D.

Infantry.

Subadar-major, Bengal, Madras and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces, Meywar and Malwa Bhil corps, Bhopal and Merwara battalions .	{ One of each grade per regiment. }	50 0 0
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Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued.*68D.—*continued.*Infantry—*continued.*

	For any month.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Drill-havildar, Bengal and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces and Merwara battalion . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, Malwa Bhil corps . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, Madras regiments . . .	5	4	0
Drill-naik, Bengal and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces, Malwa Bhil corps and Merwara battalion . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, Madras regiments . . .	3	8	0
Ditto, Meywar Bhil corps . . .	2	0	0
Drum-major, Bengal (not Punjab) and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces . . .	5	0	0
Drum-major, Madras . . .	5	13	4
Fife-major, Bengal (not Punjab) and Bombay regiments, Deoli and Erinpura forces . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, Madras regiments . . .	5	13	4
Native adjutant, Bengal and Punjab regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces, Bhopal and Merwara battalions, Madras and Bombay regiments	One of each grade per regiment.	17	8
Ditto, Malwa and Meywar Bhil corps . . .		12	0
Havildar-major, Madras regiments . . .		10	0
Ditto, Bombay . . .		7	0
Ditto, Meywar Bhil corps and Bhopal battalion . . .		5	0
Quartermaster-havildar, Bombay regiments . . .		14	0
Ditto, Bengal and Madras Pioneer regiments . . .		5	0
Bugle-major, Punjab regiments (except Guide corps) . . .		7	0
Ditto, Guide corps, Malwa Bhil corps and Merwara battalion . . .		5	0
Ditto, Meywar Bhil corps . . .		1	12
Assistant bugle-major, Punjab regiments (except Guide corps) . . .		5	0
2nd bugle-major, Merwara battalion . . .		5	0
Ditto, Malwa Bhil corps . . .		2	8
Color-havildar, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erinpura forces, Meywar Bhil corps and Merwara battalion . . .	One of each grade per company.	2	0

PART II.

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Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued*.68D.—*concluded*.Infantry—*concluded*.

		For any month. R a. p.
Pay-havildar, Bengal (except Malwa and Meywar Bhil corps) and Bombay regiments, Guide corps, Deoli and Erin- pura forces, Nepal escort, Bhopal and Merwara bat- talions	One of each grade per company.	
Ditto, Malwa Bhil corps		5 0 0
Ditto, Meywar Bhil corps		6 0 0
Orderly-havildar, Madras regiments		4 0 0
		1 13 10
	Of each of the three regi- ments of Gurkha Ri- fles station- ed, respect- ively, at Shillong, Kohima, and Manip- pur, to which mountain guns are attached, and who are detach- ed for duty with those guns.	
1 Havildar		2 0 0
1 Naik		1 8 0
14 Sepoys		(each) 1 0 0

68E.

Depots

Drill-havildar, Palaveram (one)	. . . . .	*10 4 0
Drill-naik, ditto (one)	. . . . .	*5 0 0
Pay-havildar, ditto (two) each	. . . . .	1 13 10
Kote-dafadar	{ Two for the depot squadron of a native cavalry regiment on active service. }	9 0 0
Pay-Dafadar or Pay-sowar	{ Two for the depot squadron of a native cavalry regiment on active service. }	6 0 0
Pay-havildar	{ Four (two in Madras and for the infantry of the Hyderabad con- tingent) per depot of a battalion of native infantry employed in an important and probably protract- ed campaign. }	5 0 0
Ditto	{ Two per depot of a battalion of na- tive infantry including the Hyder- abad contingent infantry when proceeding on a minor campaign of comparatively short duration. }	5 0 0

* Includes batta of rank—see article 119, clause (b).

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued*.

Educational Establishment.

				For any month.
				R. a. p.
Schoolmaster holding a certificate of qual- ification to teach English or (Madras) two languages ;	1st	class	{ Two schoolmasters are allowed per regiment (under the orders of the commander-in- chief as regards Bengal) of cavalry (not Bombay cavalry), infantry, or corps of sap- pers and miners. This scale is not ap- plicable to the Punjab frontier force.	*20 0 0
	2nd	"		*12 0 0
	3rd	"		*8 0 0
Schoolmaster not holding a certificate of qualification to teach English or (Madras) two lan- guages.	1st	class	{	*9 0 0
	2nd	"		*7 0 0
	3rd	"		*5 0 0
Moulvi	.	.	{ Burma battalions of Madras infantry.	15 0 0
Pundit	.	.		12 0 0
Grunthi	.	.		15 0 0

Not more than two out of the three are allowed for each regiment.

* NOTE.—These rates of pay are not applicable to regiments of cavalry and infantry of the Bengal army which are allowed the following scale:—

- (a) An English (soldier) schoolmaster, in addition to the military pay of his rank, ₹20 per mensem; if a civilian, ₹25 per mensem.
- (b) A vernacular schoolmaster (who will also act as regimental munshi), if a soldier, in addition to the military pay of rank, ₹7 per mensem; if a civilian, ₹20 per mensem.

This scale is not applicable to the Punjab frontier force, or to the local corps under the government of India.

In Madras, army schoolmasters are divided into three classes, —1st, 2nd, and 3rd; the number in each of the 1st and 2nd classes not exceeding one-third of the authorised establishment of two masters to each regiment. The fixed establishment of each regiment is one English and Hindustani master, and one Tamil and Telugu master of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class; but this division of duty need not be arbitrarily followed. Where, however, a schoolmaster capable of teaching both Tamil and Telugu is not procurable in any particular regiment, a third master on the lower rate of pay may, if necessary, be exceptionally and temporarily allowed, under the sanction of the commander-in-chief to be previously obtained. In the event of a regiment proceeding on foreign service, both schoolmasters should accompany it, and a third schoolmaster competent to teach English and vernacular should be engaged for the conduct of the school at family head-quarters, assisted, if necessary, by one or more of the pupil teachers (according to numbers). The pyall allowance will also remain with the families.

In Bombay, one Marathi and one Hindustani schoolmaster (when required) or two Marathi schoolmasters are allowed; but if they hold a certificate of qualification to teach English, they will receive the rate of pay prescribed for schoolmasters so qualified.

For each native mountain battery of artillery in Bombay, one 2nd class vernacular schoolmaster is allowed on a staff salary of ₹7 rising to ₹10 per mensem, in addition to regimental pay.

				For any month.
				R. a. p.
Pupil-teachers	{	if 16 years of age	{ One pupil-teacher per regiment, and an extra one for every addition- al 30 scholars above 100.	1 0 0
		if 17 ditto		2 0 0
		if 18 ditto		3 0 0
		if a soldier of the corps.		3 0 0

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Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OF EXTRA-DUTY PAY—*continued.*63F.—*concluded.*Educational Establishment—*concluded.*

	For any month. R a. p.
Regimental pyall school—	
Allowance for each regiment of cavalry and infantry and corps of sappers and miners, Madras	10 0 0
School allowance—	
Punjab frontier force (grant-in-aid to each regiment of cavalry, infantry, and battery of artillery)	20 0 0
Native mountain battery of artillery, Bengal and Bombay	20 0 0
M. & B. Bhil corps	25 0 0
Native cavalry regiment, Bombay	40 0 0
Governor's body-guard, Bombay	15 0 0
Aden troop of cavalry	10 0 0
Beluch regiments in the Bombay Presidency	40 0 0

68G.

Miscellaneous.

For the care of a fire-engine in possession of a native regiment. The allowance will only be passed when one man (or more) is actually employed to look after the engine and its appurtenances. The allowance is also admissible for the additional charge of a station fire-engine	2 0 0
Assistant provost in the field (see Article 1135, Part I, British Troops).	
Native commissioned officer when necessarily placed in charge of regimental transport, owing to a British officer not being available. { Subadar, or other corresponding rank, 8 annas per day. Jemadar, or other corresponding rank, 6 annas per day.	
Non-commissioned officer attached to transport in regimental charge (see article 805, part I, British troops).	

69.

Hyderabad Contingent.

(1) Artillery.

	For any month. R a. p.
Subadar-major { One (the senior subadar of all the batteries) for the four batteries. }	40 0 0
Havildar-major {	4 0 0
Pay-havildar { One of each grade per battery. }	5 0 0
Drill-naik {	2 8 0
Rough-rider naik {	2 0 0
Assistant to farrier {	2 0 0

(2) Cavalry.

Trumpet-major {	8 0 0
Ditto (entertained prior to 1st January 1854) { One per regiment . }	8 4 3
Quartermaster-dafadar {	9 0 0
Pay-dafadar { (one per troop) . }	6 0 0
Lance-dafadar { (two per troop) each . }	2 0 0

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Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

ESTABLISHED ALLOWANCES OR EXTRA-DUTY PAY—concluded.

69.—concluded.

Hyderabad Contingent—concluded.

(3) Infantry.

				For any month,			
				R.	a.	p.	
Subadar-major	.	.	.	40	0	0	
Jemadar-adjutant	.	.	.	10	0	0	
Drill-havildar	.	.	.	5	0	0	One of each grade per regiment.
Drill-naik	.	.	.	2	8	0	
Drum-major	.	.	.	5	0	0	
Fife-major	.	.	.	5	0	0	
Havildar-major	.	.	.	5	0	0	One of each grade per company.
Color-havildar	.	.	.	2	0	0	
Pay-havildar or company writer	.	.	.	3	0	0	

(4) Educational Establishment.

Cavalry.

English schoolmaster	.	.	.	30	0	0
Vernacular schoolmaster and acting regimental munshi	.	.	.	10	0	0

Artillery.

English schoolmaster	.	.	.	25	0	0
Vernacular schoolmaster and acting regimental munshi	.	.	.	10	0	0

Infantry.

English schoolmaster	.	.	.	35	0	0
Vernacular schoolmaster and acting regimental munshi	.	.	.	10	0	0
Assistant master, moulvi or pundit	.	.	.	10	0	0

IV.—Horse Allowance.

Bengal, Punjab and Bombay.

70. Horse allowance is fixed at the rate of ₹15 in Bengal, including Punjab, and ₹20 in Bombay and the Hyderabad contingent, for all ranks of the silahdar cavalry, except the Aden troop, for which the rate is ₹26-10-8; and these sums are included in the consolidated pay of the several ranks (see articles 59 and 61).

71. Horse allowance at ₹20 and ₹26-10-8 a month will be passed for horses of the Bombay (silahdar) cavalry and Aden troop respectively, unprovided with riders, for a period of three months only, calculated from date of receipt at regimental head-quarters of intimation of casualty. In the Bengal presidency horse allowance at ₹15 a month is authorised for a period of 30 days after the removal by death or otherwise of a bargir sowar; it is also granted for the same period for all riderless horses of regiments on field service.

72. Horse allowance for a horse without a rider in the Hyderabad contingent cavalry will be passed for a period of two months only, within which time recruits must be entertained, otherwise the allowance will cease to be drawn.

73. Horse allowance will be passed in full, notwithstanding that a man may be undergoing imprisonment and receiving subsistence allowance only.



Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

V.—Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances.

74. The circumstances under which forfeiture of pay is incurred are explained in the Indian articles of war and the following rules.

75. Any person subject to the Indian articles of war in receipt of public pay will forfeit his pay—

(a) For any day of absence on desertion or without leave above five days, except as provided in clause (b).

The expression “absence on desertion” is to be held to mean unauthorised absence, which, under the provisions of the 162nd Indian article of war, has been investigated by a court of inquiry, whose declaration has been duly recorded in the regimental books.

In case of such absence for a period not exceeding five days, the forfeiture may be either enforced or not at the discretion of the commanding officer, unless such person shall have been convicted of the offence by court-martial, in which case he will forfeit his pay absolutely for the day or days of such absence.

(b) For the period of absence in excess of his leave, unless an extension of leave be granted to cover the entire period of absence, in which case no forfeiture will be incurred.

(c) For every day of imprisonment, either under sentence for an offence awarded by a civil court or court-martial, or by his commanding officer, or by the commanding officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, or under detention under charge for an offence of which he is afterwards convicted by a civil court or court-martial, or under detention on the charge for absence without leave for which he is afterwards awarded imprisonment by his commanding officer (but see exceptions under article 82).

(d) For every day on which he is in hospital on account of sickness certified by the proper medical officer attending on him at the hospital to have been caused by an offence under the Indian articles of war committed by him.

76. Any person subject to the Indian articles of war will be regarded as absent or imprisoned under detention for one day within the meaning of article 75 :

(a) when he has been absent without leave or in confinement under detention for six consecutive hours, whether wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another ;

(b) when, owing to his absence without leave or confinement under detention, he has been prevented from fulfilling some military duty which was thereby thrown on some other person.

77. If any person subject to the Indian articles of war has been absent or in confinement under detention for one day as above

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Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

FORFEITURE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES—*continued*.

defined, and remains absent or in confinement, he will be regarded as absent or in confinement for an additional day for every period of six hours reckoned as in article 76, provided such period of six hours is in excess of those reckoned as part of the previous day's absence or confinement, and provided the number of days during which such person can be regarded as absent in no case exceeds the number of days during the whole or a portion of which days he has been absent.

78. A person subject to the Indian articles of war will be regarded as being imprisoned under sentence within the meaning of article 75, for every day on which he is in confinement under such sentence, with the exception of the day on which the imprisonment commences. Such day will be regarded as a day of imprisonment under detention if coming within the terms of articles 76 and 77.

79. A person subject to the Indian articles of war shall not receive pay on the day of his release from prison; nor shall such a person reduced for an offence, if previously in confinement, receive pay on the day of his reduction.

A person subject to the Indian articles of war, whether previously in arrest or not, degraded or disrated, or reduced when not previously in arrest or confinement, will receive only the lower rate of pay and allowances for the day on which he is degraded, disrated, or reduced.

80. A person subject to the Indian articles of war, acquitted or illegally convicted of a charge, will, on rejoining for duty, be settled with for full pay from the date on which he was first placed in confinement. A person subject to the Indian articles of war, released without trial, will be similarly settled with for full pay, unless, in the case of absence on desertion, his trial shall have been dispensed with, in which case he will suffer such forfeiture of pay as the competent military authority may direct—see article 75, clause (c).

81. Any person subject to the Indian articles of war who forfeits his pay and allowances under the preceding article is entitled to subsistence allowance at the prescribed rate, *viz.*, two annas a day in Bengal, including Hyderabad contingent, and Madras, and three annas in Bombay, when confined in regimental or station prisons or while detained in military custody pending necessary arrangements for transfer to a civil jail. Recruit boys (Bofabay) in confinement draw pay, being less than subsistence allowance.

NOTE.—When the subsistence allowance authorised by this article for prisoners confined in regimental or station cells is insufficient to provide food on the scale given in the margin, officers commanding regiments are authorised to submit contingent bills for the cost incurred, which will be passed by the military accounts department. It is not intended that commanding officers should adhere rigidly to the scale of rations, the object of which is to serve as the basis for calculation of cost, but that they should exercise their discretion in providing suitable changes of food.

82. Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and members of the hospital assistant class, while under arrest pending

Atta or rice	2 lb.	or 1 seer.
Dhall	4 oz.	or 2 chittaks.
Ghee	2 "	or 1 chittak.
Salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	or $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.*

FORFEITURE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES—*concluded*

trial, are entitled to the pay of their respective ranks (unless subsequently sentenced to forfeiture of arrears of pay), but in the case of any person under the rank of non-commissioned officer, he will be allowed that indulgence only in the event of his acquittal, subject to deduction of any subsistence allowance which he may have received pending trial.

83. The provisions of article 81, and note, do not apply to stations where rations are issued in kind. At such stations rations will continue to be issued to men in confinement, but pay and other allowances will be forfeited, subject to refund if the men are acquitted.

84. Native soldiers or public followers who, under sentence of a criminal tribunal or court-martial, may be imprisoned in a civil jail, are, during such imprisonment, to be fed and clothed by the prison authorities.

85. No person subject to the Indian articles of war shall be entitled to any pay or allowances or other public money, or to reckon service, during any absence as a prisoner of war; but when such person rejoins the service, enquiry shall be made by a court-martial into the circumstances of his absence, and unless it is proved to the satisfaction of such court that he was taken prisoner through his own wilful neglect of duty, or that he had served with or under or aided the enemy, or that he had not, as soon as possible, returned to the service, he may be recommended by the court to receive either the whole or any portion of the arrears due to him and to reckon his service.

VI.—Good-conduct Pay.

86. Good-conduct pay at the following rates is allowed to non-commissioned officers of all arms of the service (including the local corps specified in article 87, and the Hyderabad contingent). It is not admissible to trumpet-majors, or trumpeters of cavalry, but is allowed in the Hyderabad contingent to drum and file-majors of infantry and to the farrier-salutris of artillery, at the rates for naiks and havildars respectively. Good-conduct pay at the rates for havildars and naiks, respectively, is allowed to farrier-havildars and shoeing-smiths of Madras cavalry regiments, including the governor's body-guard:—

Dafadars and Havildars.

						R
After 2 years' good service in that grade	.	.	.	.	.	1 per month.
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	"	2 "
" 6 "	"	"	"	"	"	3 "
" 8 "	"	"	"	"	"	4 "

Naiks.

						R
After 2 years' good service in that grade	.	.	.	.	.	1 per month.
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	"	2 "

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Division I.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section III.

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY—*continued.*

The grant of this good-conduct pay is regulated by orders issued by the commanders-in-chief of the Bengal, Mādras, and Bombay armies.

87. Good-conduct pay is granted to all sowars, privates, drummers, bass-drummers, buglers, etc., also to jemadar drivers, sirdar drivers, drivers, jemadar mahouts, mahouts, and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries, at the rates and under the rules following:—

Artillery, Viceroy's body-guard,* cavalry (including the Aden troop), infantry, sappers and miners, Central India horse, Hyderabad contingent (except the cavalry), Deoli and Erinpura forces, Meywar and Malwa Bhil corps, Bhopal and Merwara battalions, and Nepal escort.

1st rate.—After three years' service—one rupee monthly.

2nd rate.—After six years' service—two rupees „

3rd rate.—After ten years' service—three rupees „

NOTE.—Men of the Hyderabad contingent who were in receipt of extra pay for length of service prior to the 1st January 1874, retain this privilege unaffected by the rules for grant of good-conduct pay. This note does not apply to drivers.

* The salatri of the viceroy's body-guard is allowed good-conduct pay at the rates laid down for *dafadars* and *havildars* in article 86.

88. The rates of good-conduct pay and rules for the grant thereof, commencing at article 86, are applicable to *havildars* and *naiks* of drivers, drivers (excluding those of baggage mules), and *salutris* (except in Bombay), of British and native mountain batteries, and to shoeing-smiths of native mountain batteries; also to *naiks*, acting *naiks* (at the same rate as drivers), and drivers of horse and field batteries of British artillery.

89. Good-conduct pay, according to the rates and periods laid down for British infantry (see articles 1021 and 1178, Part I), is admissible to drummers, fifiers, and buglers attached to native corps, who may be of European parentage, *i.e.*, whose fathers and maternal grandfathers, or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers, were of pure European origin, and to the children of inter-marriages between persons of this lineage. The provisions of this article are not applicable to any of the classes mentioned who may have been enlisted as privates in native corps.

90. Sepoy musicians receive good-conduct pay as sepoys.

91. The good-conduct pay of a non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be considered part of his pay proper, and is to be reckoned when calculating any amount of gratuity on discharge, but not to augment pension or "order of merit" pay.

92. The grant, forfeiture, or restoration of good-conduct pay is invariably to be notified in regimental orders.

93. Native soldiers who formed part of the garrison which defended Lucknow and the Alumbagh, respectively, prior to the advance of any portion of the forces under the late Lord Clyde, are entitled to count one year's additional service towards good-conduct pay.

94. Service in the Burma military police may be allowed to count as service for good-conduct pay under military rules on a

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section III. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY—*concluded.*

native soldier rejoining his regiment, the entries in his sheet roll for the following offences committed during the period he served in the police being regarded as equivalent to regimental entries :—

(a) fine, (b) suspension, (c) reduction, (d) imprisonment, (e) confinement to lines for or exceeding 15 days.

95. Good-conduct pay shall be issued at the time it becomes due, although no claim shall have been made by the soldier entitled thereto. Unclaimed arrears of good-conduct pay will be recognised and paid only for the period of one year from the date of the claim; arrears for periods in excess of one year may be passed under the orders of the controller of military accounts, in cases where the claim is proved and there is nothing irregular beyond the delay in its submission. Claims which are not of this nature will be forwarded for the orders of the Government of India.

96. Native soldiers of the Burma battalions of Madras infantry are entitled to count former service in the Burma police battalions, and in the army, towards service for good-conduct pay under these regulations.

Conditions of Receipt and Advancement.

97. A necessary condition of the receipt of any rate of good-conduct pay is, that the soldier has not within two years preceding the completion of his qualifying service been convicted of any offence by a court-martial, or been twice entered in the regimental defaulters' book, but see article 103 as regards forfeiture when awarded by a commanding officer. Service under 16 years of age does not count towards good-conduct pay.

98. A soldier shall not be advanced to a higher rate of good-conduct pay except as provided in article 103 unless he shall have been in the uninterrupted receipt of the next lower rate for two years immediately preceding his claim. But a re-enlisted soldier allowed, under article 109, to count his previous service, will at once be allowed the rate of good-conduct pay to which his total service may entitle him.

Forfeiture of Good-conduct Pay.

99. On conviction of any disgraceful conduct, a general, district, or garrison court-martial may, in addition to any other punishment which it is empowered to award, sentence the offender to forfeit all advantages as to good-conduct pay which might otherwise have accrued from the length or nature of his former service, or to forfeit all such advantages absolutely, whether past or future.

100. Good-conduct pay shall not necessarily be forfeited on the infliction of a minor punishment, but forfeiture thereof may be awarded as substantive punishment, either by order of the commanding officer or by sentence of a court-martial, as may from time to time be pre-

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FORFEITURE OF GOOD-CONDUCT PAY—*concluded*.

scribed in the general orders of the commander-in-chief in India or of the commander-in-chief of the presidency, as the case may be.

101. Forfeiture of good-conduct pay may be awarded in addition to any other minor punishment.

102. Whenever a person in receipt of good-conduct pay is convicted by a court-martial, his good-conduct pay shall cease, except as provided in article 105. Conviction of a soldier by the civil power of an offence which, if tried under military law, would have constituted disgraceful conduct, will entail similar forfeiture of good-conduct pay. When a non-commissioned officer in receipt of good-conduct pay is sentenced by court-martial to loss of standing in his rank without an award of forfeiture of past service towards good-conduct pay being included in the sentence, he shall continue to receive good-conduct pay at one rate less than he previously received.

103. Forfeiture of good-conduct pay when awarded by a commanding officer, is restricted to one rate of such pay only for each offence recorded in the regimental defaulters' book.

A soldier who has forfeited his good-conduct pay by order of his commanding officer must serve for one year, without an entry in the regimental defaulters' book, before he will be eligible for restoration to the rate of good-conduct pay forfeited, and if during that year he would have been entitled but for that forfeiture to further rates of good-conduct pay, he will be entitled on the expiration of the year to draw such rates in addition to the rate restored.

The period of one year's approved good conduct shall count from date of the commanding officer's award if it shall not have been accompanied by imprisonment, and otherwise from date of release.

Restoration of Good-conduct Pay to a Non-Commissioned Officer.

104. A non-commissioned officer sentenced to loss of standing in his rank, and forfeiting one rate of good-conduct pay under the last sentence of article 102 above, may have the forfeited rate restored to him after one year's approved service, counting from the date of the offence of which he was convicted, or other date from which the sentence took effect.

105. A non-commissioned officer reduced to the ranks, but not sentenced to forfeiture of advantage accruing from former service, under the 136th article of war, will receive the rates of good-conduct pay of such service in addition to his pay as sowar or sepoy, subject only to a reduction of one rupee a month for one year from the date of the offence for which he may have been reduced, or of the execution or the termination of the sentence passed upon him for such offence, the restrictions laid down in articles 97 and 98 not being applicable to his case.

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Restoration of Good-conduct Pay to other Ranks.

106. A soldier who has forfeited his good-conduct pay either by award of a court-martial or as a consequence of conviction by a court-martial, must serve for one year without an entry in the regimental defaulters' book, before he will be eligible for restoration to one rate of good-conduct pay, and an additional year of approved good-conduct before he will be eligible for restoration to any further rate he may have forfeited.

107. A soldier who, within twelve months of any previous forfeiture, is again convicted by a court-martial of an offence requiring entry in the regimental defaulters' book, must serve for two years from date of original forfeiture, without another entry, before he can claim restoration of the reward, but see article 103 as regards forfeiture when awarded by a commanding officer.

108. The period of one or two years' approved good conduct required under articles 106 and 107 shall count in the case of the forfeiture having been awarded by court-martial, or been consequent on a conviction, from date of sentence when corporal punishment or imprisonment is remitted, and otherwise from date of the execution or the termination of the sentence.

109. A native soldier permitted to re-enlist and to count his previous service towards pension under the conditions of article 537, can also count such service towards good-conduct pay.

VII.—Batta.

110. Native troops not enumerated in article 117, and all men enlisted for the Bengal army on or after 1st October 1890, receive free transport for their baggage when marching under any circumstances, either in relief or ordinary duty, or on field or foreign service; they are not entitled to batta except on field service and on foreign service beyond sea; but see article 120. The 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha (Rifle) regiments (of Bengal infantry) also receive free carriage under all circumstances in addition to the local allowances referred to below.

111. Batta is included in the consolidated pay of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the viceroy's body-guard, and is drawn under all circumstances except on leave, also in the pay of the Nepal escort. The body-guard of the Governor of Madras receives batta in all circumstances, and also the Madras sappers and miners, but in the latter case it is withheld when on leave.

112. Batta is inadmissible to native officers and soldiers of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha (Rifle) regiments (of Bengal infantry)

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BATTAs—continued.

and the Burma battalions of Madras infantry, who receive local monthly allowances as under :—

42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiments, (Bengal Infantry), in Assam.

Non-commissioned officers, privates, and drummers R a.
2 8 each.

Burma Battalions, Madras Infantry.

	R	a.	p.
Subadar-Major	50	0	0
Subadar	30	0	0
Jemadar	15	0	0
Havildar	7	8	0
Naik	6	0	0
Drummer,* bugler and sepoy	2	0	0

113. The local allowance in Assam (including Cachar and Sylhet) is not admissible during leave or furlough, but will be continued to the troops enumerated when employed elsewhere on field service, or other duty, or on foreign service beyond sea. The local allowance in Burma is continued during all authorised leave or furlough and when employed elsewhere on field service or on duty, or on foreign service beyond sea.

114. The Assam local allowance is also admissible to native ranks of the classes mentioned of all native regiments while quartered in Assam, excluding Cachar and Sylhet, but including Manipur.

115. The Burma local allowance is drawn by recruits from date of landing in Rangoon *en route* to join.

116. The native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men detailed in article 117, who are entitled to batta in ordinary circumstances, pay for any transport supplied to them by the state, or they may be permitted to use government transport when it is available and when they wish to do so, instead of drawing batta. When on or proceeding on or returning from field service or foreign service beyond the sea they are entitled to free carriage in addition to batta. See article 120.

The rates of batta are shown in articles 46 and 47.

117. The troops entitled to batta when marching under ordinary circumstances are—

In the Bengal Presidency (if enlisted before 1st October 1890).—Native drivers of heavy batteries of artillery; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th regiments of Bengal infantry; both battalions of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Gurkha regiments and the 1st battalion of the 3rd Gurkha regiment; the Bengal sappers and miners; the artillery and infantry

* NOTE.—The havildar's rate of Burma allowance will be admitted to those drummers only, serving in the local Burma battalions, who would, under existing rules, receive the havildars' rate of batta, if they were serving in an ordinary Madras infantry regiment (see article 46C (i)).

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BATTÀ—continued.

of the Hyderabad contingent; the Malwa Bhil corps; the Bhopal battalion; the infantry of the Erinpura irregular force; the Meywar Bhil corps; and the Merwara battalion.

NOTE.—Such native officers, non-commissioned, officers and men of the 39th Bengal infantry as were entitled to receive batta prior to their transfer to that regiment on its reconstruction in 1891 will continue to receive it

In the Madras Presidency.—The regiments of Madras cavalry including the governor's body-guard; native drivers of heavy batteries of artillery; all regiments of Madras infantry, except the Burma battalions; and the Madras sappers and miners.

In the Bombay Presidency.—Native drivers of heavy batteries of artillery; all regiments of Bombay infantry; and the Bombay sappers and miners. See also article 132.

RULES UNDER WHICH BATTÀ IS DRAWN.

General.

118. Under no circumstances can more than one rate of batta be drawn, whether in addition to, or without, free carriage.

119. The native troops entitled to batta when marching, as laid down in article 117, other than local corps, receive it under the following circumstances:—

- (a) When moving by land or water at their own expense in course of relief or on any other account than field service, if they change their stations, even temporarily, and they return to their original stations or not; for the period of the march, and for three days previous to departure and three days after arrival at their destination [but see clause (o)].
- (b) When employed on recruiting service or attached to depots or levies as drill instructors. Recruits for the Madras and Bombay armies (other than silahdar cavalry and Ajen troop) receive it under the provisions in division I, section 1.
- (c) When employed on authorised escort duty; for the actual period of employment from date of march, including necessary detentions and halts.
- (d) When a man is transferred from one corps to another on purely public grounds, and not at his own request: for the period of the journey.
- (e) When a man is marching to another station on court-martial duty, or to give evidence before a court-martial or court of enquiry, or to attend a civil court as a witness in a criminal case: during period of absence [see clause (p)].
- (f) When encamped in the vicinity of any garrison or cantonment other than that to which they belong.

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Batta—continued.

Section III.

II9.—continued.

- (g) While encamped in or near any cantonment; for so long as marching establishments are retained; the commanding officer will be held responsible that they are not retained longer than is actually necessary, and any detention beyond three days will render retrenchment liable.
- (h) When encamped at places at which it is intended to form permanent cantonments; until the date of receipt of orders for the construction of public buildings.
- (i) When a man is left behind sick in hospital at any station on the line of march: up to date of admission and from date of discharge, while proceeding to join according to the number of days drawn for the main body.
- (j) When proceeding to, or returning from, classes of instruction in army signalling: for such portion of the journey as cannot be performed by rail or river.
- (k) Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men absent on leave, when a corps moves from its station, will only acquire a claim to any batta received by those present with the corps from the day following that on which they actually rejoin their regiments on the march.
- (l) Corps and detachments proceeding by rail on permanent removal, accompanied by their families, will be entitled to batta for the days occupied by the journey; in the Madras presidency if the families are not conveyed at the expense of the state, batta will be allowed for the time it would have taken to march the distance.
- (m) Troops moving by rail are not allowed batta for the three days preceding and following such movement.
- (n) Batta is not admissible when proceeding on duty from Barrackpore and Dum-Dum to Fort William or *vice versa*.
- (o) All ranks serving at stations contiguous to the line of railway, when detached on court-martial or other temporary duty to stations which can be reached by rail, will be provided with free passages, and will not be entitled to batta during the period of absence. As regards followers, see article 428.
- (p) Troops proceeding from one station to another by forced marches under competent local authority, and when by nature of the service they are not entitled to batta in continuation, are entitled to batta according to the distance marched.
- (q) Individuals or detachments proceeding on any duty entitling them to batta in continuation (as, for instance, field service) have no claim to batta according to distance for their journey, although it may be performed in less than the regulated time.

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BATTAL—continued.

- (r) Batta is not admissible whilst proceeding to a station to appear before an Invaliding Committee or returning therefrom.

120. Batta is admissible to all native troops (except the Bengal and Bombay cavalry, Aden troop, and those receiving consolidated salaries in which batta is included, or the Assam and Burma local allowances denoted in articles 112-114 which are continued in lieu) when on or proceeding on or returning from field service or foreign service beyond sea and they receive free carriage also in such circumstances. Ordinary service at Aden and in Burma is considered foreign service beyond sea.

The batta to be drawn under this article will be given only from date of quitting stations to date of return to cantonments, and as regards individuals detached from corps as follows:—

- (a) To a man who quits his corps on field or foreign service beyond sea on sick leave: for so long as he remains beyond sea on field or foreign service, and up to date inclusive of return to and arrival at his station in India.
- (b) To a man sent back to his presidency from field or foreign service beyond sea in consequence of being invalided or as an invalid to appear before a medical board: to date of return to his station in India.
- (c) To a man who returns to his station on furlough or on leave on private affairs while his regiment is on field or foreign service beyond sea: to date of quitting his corps.

NOTE.—Batta will not be given as for field service unless the service has been distinctly declared by the Government of India to be field service for this purpose.

SPECIAL—MADRAS.

121. When native corps or detachments are moved from port to port in India by sea, or when they proceed in course of periodical reliefs by boats on rivers, backwaters, or canals, the native ranks shall be considered entitled, without reference to the duration of the voyage, to the same amount of batta as would have been payable to them had the troops proceeded by land; to be calculated according to the time required by the quartermaster-general's route with the usual halts. In support of claims to batta under this rule, it will be requisite to attach to the abstract containing the charge a certificate from the officer commanding the regiment or detachment that the families were not conveyed at the public expense; also a certificate of distance, with halts, from the quartermaster-general's department.

NOTE.—If employed from the date of their arrival at the new station, on any fresh duties giving claims to batta, they will be entitled to be paid accordingly.

122. The grant of batta authorised in the preceding article is contingent upon the movement of the families of the troops at their own expense. If the families are moved at the expense of government, batta according to distance will not be admissible, it being granted expressly for the purpose of assisting the native troops in providing for the carriage of their families.

123. Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, effective and non-effective, proceeding singly, or in small parties not exceeding twelve, on duty not involving charge of treasure, stores, or other public property, are restricted to batta according to distance, except in cases of unavoidable detention, the cause of which must be fully explained on a certificate by the drawing officer.

124. Corps, detachments, or details exceeding 12 in number, proceeding on any duty except by forced marches, have no claim to batta according to distance for their journey when it may be performed in less than the regulated time: in such cases batta is regulated by the period occupied in the journey as reported by the quartermaster-general of the army.

125. Details escorting families in the rear of a regiment moving from one station to another are entitled to batta for the period during which the regiment draws it, but for no longer period.

126. Palaveram and St. Thomas' Mount being dependencies of Fort St. George, the general rules authorising batta for troops detached to other stations than their own do not apply to those ordered temporarily from Madras to those stations and *vice versa*; but in cases of final movement, batta is allowed under the regulations.

127. Batta to the corps of guides is restricted to periods of marching or taking routes, and such other occasions as when native troops receive batta.

128. Military details, effective and non-effective, attached to the remount department at Hosur and to the public cattle department at Hunsur, are entitled to batta when in actual movement, in like manner as escorts.

129. Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men left behind in charge of lines, or as sick orderlies, on a regiment or detachment quitting a station, when proceeding to join, will, if in number exceeding 12, be entitled to batta for the actual period of the march; if not exceeding 12, they will be entitled to batta according to distance: they are also entitled to batta for three days before and after the march in common with the regiment or detachment.

130. Treasure or other authorised escorts returning to join, if not exceeding 12 in number, will be restricted to batta according to distance, except in cases of unavoidable detention, the cause of which must be fully explained in a certificate by the drawing officer

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BATTÀ—concluded.

The batta of more considerable detachments will be regulated by the quartermaster-general's report.

SPECIAL—BOMBAY.

131. Troops are required to march at an average of 12 miles a day, a halt in every seven days being allowed.

132. The troops serving in Sind, except those whose pay is consolidated, are entitled to local allowances at the rates laid down for batta; and they are continued to men when withdrawn from their corps on public grounds for duty, and also to the Biluch regiments when serving elsewhere.

133. Detachments employed in cutting wood for building new regimental lines are only allowed batta while actually on the march to and from the place, and the amount is payable out of the hutting allowance.

134. Men of the sappers and miners when detached on hutting duty from the head-quarters of their corps are entitled to batta for the whole period they may be so detached.

135. When the cost of carriage to native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, marching with their corps on relief or on duty, exceeds half the batta drawn by each rank, the difference between it and the expense actually incurred in the conveyance of the regulated amount of baggage will be paid by the state.

136. A native soldier proceeding in charge of a sick comrade is not entitled to batta.

SPECIAL—LOCAL CORPS.

137. Batta is allowed to local infantry corps required to provide their own carriage, when associated on actual field service with troops of the line.

138. When employed on actual service and not associated with troops of the line, local corps are allowed batta, *viz.*, Rs 1-8 per man per mensem; as also when employed on treasure escort duty, or required to proceed by land to any place more than fifty miles distant from their ordinary stations.

139. If detached from any outpost situated within fifty miles from their ordinary stations, to places beyond that distance from such stations, local troops will be allowed batta (Rs 1-8 per mensem) for every day they may be on the march.

140. Special rates of batta when marching or in the field are authorised for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Malwa Bhil corps (see article 46C, clause 4).

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Section III.

VIII.—Madras Sappers and Miners' Survey School.

141. The following regulations for instructing a certain number of the men of the Madras sappers and miners in the higher and more scientific branches of their profession, etc., are authorised:—

- (a) A havildar survey instructor is included in the permanent strength of havildars of the recruit depot company.
- (b) The commandant of the corps is authorised to retain at regimental head-quarters for instruction in surveying, etc., one non-commissioned officer and five men from each company or detachment.
- (c) There are three grades of qualification attainable in the sapper survey school.
- (d) Any sapper or non-commissioned officer who has qualified himself for a certain grade will be entitled to the following addition to his military pay:—

If a Sapper.	If a Naik.	If a Havildar.
1st grade, 1 anna per diem.	1 anna per diem.	1 anna per diem.
2nd grade, 2 annas do.	2 annas do.	
3rd grade, 3 do. do.		

- (e) Certificates of qualification will be granted by the commandant, and an extract from regimental orders will be sufficient voucher for payment of the extra allowances.
- (f) The working pay of the instructors and men under instruction who may be serving with companies or detachments is not provided for by any public works department estimate, and will therefore be drawn from the military paymaster in the same way as the working pay of men attached to head-quarters.

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PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION. I.—NATIVE OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES AND MEN.

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I.—Advances.

142. All ranks of native troops proceeding on field service or on ordinary duty beyond sea are entitled to an advance of pay for the month in which they quit their stations, and for the following month.

143. Officers commanding districts, forces, or stations may authorise an advance of one month's pay for native troops when ordered to march. On arrival of corps at their destinations a similar advance may be allowed, if required, to facilitate the adjustment of carriage hire.

144. Advances of pay, when urgently required, may be made under the authority of officers commanding stations, to small detachments of native troops absent from their corps on duty.

145. Corps, details, and individual officers and soldiers, detached on duty after the 25th of any month, are entitled to receive the pay which would become due to them on the first of the following month.

146. Advances of pay include good-conduct pay and other allowances, but not staff salary or other extra allowances; they are never to be drawn for broken periods.

147. In the event of casualties by death or desertion before the expiration of the period for which the advance has been made, the commanding officer will recover the over-payment from the estate or effects of the person and credit it to government in the general state of accounts: should the advance not be covered by the estate or effects, application should be made to the controller of military accounts for its adjustment.

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General Regulations.

Section IV.

ADVANCES—*concluded*.

148. When a native regiment is authorised to detach recruiting parties, the officer commanding is empowered to take up an advance by cheque, to the extent specified in the margin, to be disbursed exclusively in the subsistence of the recruits, the amount so advanced being subsequently recovered from them and adjusted in the general state of accounts. In the case of a Guikha regiment, an advance up to a limit of ₹1,000 may be drawn, the actual amount being regulated in each case by the number of recruits to be raised.

Per regiment in Bengal .	₹ 300
" " " Madras .	350
" " " Bombay	1,000

149. When it is shown that pecuniary aid to recruits is absolutely necessary to enable them to equip themselves, advances on this account not exceeding ₹3,000 at a time may, when authorised by competent authority,* be drawn by cheque by officers commanding silahdar cavalry regiments: these advances will be adjusted in the general state of accounts in quarterly instalments of not less than ₹375, the first instalment to commence three months after the receipt of the advance.

150. Officers are personally responsible for the amount of advances taken up by them, and are liable to be called upon to refund any arrears remaining unadjusted, should it be proved that unaccountable or avoidable delay has taken place.

Special—Madras.

151. With a view to encourage the establishment of regimental bazars at fixed stations within the frontier, advances not exceeding ₹1,000 are authorised on the requisitions of commanding officers, supported by the commander-in-chief's sanction to the arrangement. These advances will be made by commanding officers to the dealers and butchers, in such proportions and on such security as may be considered adequate, to be repaid in six monthly instalments, commencing four months after the advances shall have been made to them. No additional advance (except that authorised in article 152) will be made to any one regiment until the former advance of ₹1,000 shall have been adjusted.

152. On taking the field beyond the frontier, small advances may be made by commanding officers to bakers, milk and butter men, etc., in common with others, for which purpose an additional advance of ₹500 on account of the bazar at large is authorised, to be adjusted as prescribed in article 151.

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section IV. General Regulations.

II.—Compensation.

For losses.

153. Indemnification is not intended to make good the full amount of loss sustained, but is granted only to such extent as shall enable the claimant to re-equip himself for service according to the scale laid down.

154. In estimating the amount of indemnification to be granted, regard shall be had to the extent of equipment required by the regulations of the service, the orders of the commander-in-chief, or to such restriction as may have been imposed by his authority, according to the nature of the service on which the claimant was employed when the loss occurred.

155. Indemnification shall invariably be confined to losses which have been altogether unavoidable, and may be granted in the following cases :—

Losses in action with an enemy, or by insurgents.

„ by capture.

„ by shipwreck, or by inevitable casualties on board-ship, occasioned by storms or stress of weather, or by corresponding accidents in river navigation when proceeding on duty by water.

„ by accidental fire.

„ by fire or otherwise when travelling by rail.

„ by the destruction of a public store-house or other government building.

„ by the destruction of articles or of horses or baggage cattle, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or to prevent the spreading of an infectious or contagious disorder.

Provided that in all these cases the articles or animals were placed in the situation in which the loss occurred under the sanction of proper authority; that every exertion was used to prevent the loss, and that any orders for the destruction of articles or animals were issued by competent authority and carried into effect with all possible promptitude.

156. All native troops will be allowed indemnification for the loss, under the circumstances detailed in article 155, of such articles of clothing and equipment as they are required to provide at their own expence, and which are considered regimental necessaries: men absent on leave at the time of an accidental fire will be eligible for indemnification on the same conditions as those present.

NOTE.—The words “all native troops” in this article include native artillery, regiments of the line, local and irregular corps, and regiments of irregular (silahdar) cavalry.

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General Regulations.

Section IV.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES—*continued*.

157. Regimental authorities are responsible that claims do not include any charge on account of articles not sanctioned as regimental necessaries, or in excess of the regulated kit, and also that due regard is given to any restrictions in the equipment of the troops which may have been imposed by the officer in command.

158. Every claim for indemnification for losses of necessaries must be supported by a statement of the prices paid for them by the men, and committees by whom such claims are examined must submit a recommendation as to the amount of indemnification to be granted, with reference to the actual value of the articles at the time of loss so far as can be ascertained by careful enquiry.

159. Indemnification will be allowed, under the previous articles, for regimental necessaries, also for clothing* and bedding when not regimental necessaries, destroyed by order of a medical officer to prevent the spread of infection.

160. When articles of clothing in wear provided by government for the use of native troops are lost, they will be replaced under the provisions of the clothing regulations; but articles which have served the full period will on no account be replaced, neither will indemnification be allowed for them.

161. Non-commissioned officers and men who have been taken and detained as prisoners of war for more than four months, will not be allowed indemnification for necessaries lost when they were taken prisoners; all claims, therefore, made by men who have been prisoners of war, must contain a statement of the precise period during which they were absent from the regiment in consequence of being captured.

162. Claims for losses incurred at different times by different corps, detachments, and individuals, must invariably be submitted separately, however similar their nature.

163. Claims for indemnification, if not submitted within 31 days from the date of loss, will be rejected, unless the claimant can prove that the delay was unavoidable.

164. No claim can be admitted in the following cases:—

Losses from desertion.

- „ from articles having been improperly packed, placed, or left in improper situations.
- „ from the death of horses or baggage cattle by fatigue in the ordinary course of service.
- „ from the breaking down of carriage, being private property.
- „ from any circumstances whatever which might have been prevented by proper care on the part of the regiment or of the claimant or person in charge.

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section IV. General Regulations. •

• COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES—*continued*.

165. No claim shall be admitted on account of the loss of money, being the private property of individuals; but in special cases, where public money which has been regularly received by individuals and has unavoidably remained in their hands, shall be lost on service, application for indemnification may be made in the prescribed form.

166. No claim can be admitted from the representatives of a native officer or soldier killed in action or dying in consequence of wounds or otherwise before the claim can be investigated and paid, unless the losses sustained had been actually replaced with the exception of cases of the nature referred to in article 159.

167. Compensation when admitted to native officers will be granted at the following rates:—

Subadar and corresponding ranks—one month's pay and batta.

Jemadar and corresponding ranks—one and a half month's pay and batta.

Hospital assistants—one and a half month's pay excluding the allowance for English qualification.

Also to recruit boys and half-pay drummers—for any articles of regimental necessaries they may be obliged to keep up.

168. Indemnification is admissible, according to the following scale, to all ranks of native silahdar cavalry for horses killed or lost in action, dying of fatigue, or disabled on extraordinary duties or on field service (including camps of exercise), or destroyed on the authority of a special committee, attended if possible by a veterinary officer, to prevent the spread of infection or contagious disease (anthrax, surra, farcy or glanders); it is also admissible for the loss in action of a horse, the property of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, when the rider or bargir happens to be killed:—

Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

- (a) If not exceeding seven years of age—the original value of the horse, up to Rs200.
- (b) If above seven years of age, and the horse cost more than Rs200—the balance after deducting from Rs200, 7½ per cent. for every year's age in excess of seven; if the horse cost less than Rs200—the balance after deducting 7½ per cent. for every year's age in excess of seven from its original value.
- (c) Compensation for loss of camels of camel-sowars is allowed on the same scale as for horses.

Hyderabad Contingent. •

- (d) If below ten years of age or six years of service—the original value of the horse.

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COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES—concluded.

(e) During the 11th year of age or 7th year of service—the residue of the original value after deducting 5 per cent.							
(f)	Ditto	12th	ditto	8th	ditto	ditto	ditto . 13 ditto.
(g)	Ditto	13th	ditto	9th	ditto	ditto	ditto . 23 ditto.
(h)	Ditto	14th	ditto	10th	ditto	ditto	ditto . 35 ditto.
(i)	Ditto	15th	ditto	11th	ditto	ditto	ditto . 50 ditto.
(j)	Ditto	16th	ditto	12th	ditto	ditto	ditto . 70 ditto.
Thereafter							Nil.

(NOTE.—The age limit applies to all horses which are four or over four years old on entering the service, but if a horse is brought on to the strength of a regiment before completing the fourth year of age, compensation must be based on length of service.)

169. Indemnification will not be granted to a silahdar of the Hyderabad contingent cavalry for a horse dying of fatigue, unless the horse shall have marched thirty miles in twelve hours: neither will indemnification be allowed for horses destroyed on account of infectious disease, except under very peculiar and urgent circumstances which will be specially considered.

For dearness of forage.

NOTE.—No officer can properly draw compensation on account of the dearness of certain articles of grain or forage unless he satisfies himself that these articles have been actually supplied and consumed. If cheaper grain be used, compensation should be drawn only for the amount by which the cost of the forage used may have exceeded the maximum rate beyond which compensation is claimable.

Compensation is allowed for the forage of camels of camel-sowars at the same rate as for horses.

Bengal Presidency.

170. Compensation for dearness of forage, based on the actual cost of the description of articles purchased under the following rules, is sanctioned for all ranks of native cavalry (Bengal, Punjab, and Central India horse) in receipt of less than Rs200 per mensem, whenever the aggregate monthly cost of the horses' daily food, on the scale entered in the margin, shall exceed Rs13-8. Compensation is also allowed, at the same rate and on the same conditions, for the forage of camel-sowars. The charge must be supported by a monthly account (Bengal Form 162) and a copy of the regimental order (Bengal Form 162-A) showing how the rates for articles supplied have been arrived at, and, where the purchases have been made in a bazar daily or monthly, by a price-current of the rates ruling in that bazar signed by the civil officer of the district. Where grain and fodder have been purchased in large quantities and kept in stock a wastage allowance, 5 per cent. on all grain, 10 per cent. on all fodder, per annum on issues will be passed, but no bun-

Four seers of gram or barley, or 5 seers of bajra or other inferior grain (to the cost of which may be added an allowance of 1½ annas for crushing every maund of the grain) and a share of the grass-cutter's wages, and cost of feed of the grass-cutter's pony, *vide* article 171; also bunniah's fees when purchases are made by the sowar himself through a bunniah.

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COMPLNSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FORAGE—*continued.*

niah's fees will be allowed in such cases : losses of all kinds will be at the risk of the regiment.

171. For horses of commissioned and non-commissioned officers (and also of trumpeters and farriers of Punjab cavalry only) one grass-cutter's pony will be allowed for and the grass-cutter's wages reckoned at Rs 4 per mensem. For other ranks one pony and one grass-cutter will be reckoned for every two horses, the pay of the grass-cutter being allowed for the purposes of this calculation at Rs 6-8 per mensem. Any temporary increase in the pay of grass-cutters sanctioned by government will be taken into account. The daily ration of the pony will be two seers of inferior grain (to which may be added an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for crushing every maund of the grain) and eight seers of grass.

172. Dismounted men will be allowed to charge for the keep or half keep (as the case may be) of a pony, after deducting the amount, Rs 3 per mensem, allowed under article 59.

173. The commanding officer will bear in mind that with the aid that should be furnished by the grass-cutters and their ponies and other resources of the regiment, the necessary supplies of grain and grass should ordinarily be obtainable at less than market rates, and further that the object of granting compensation for dearness of grain and forage is not to add indirectly to the pay of the men, but simply to protect them from loss when the *bond fide* cost of feeding their horses and ponies exceeds Rs 13-8 per mensem.

174. When gram, barley, or grass are not procurable, or only procurable at high rates, the commanding officer will arrange to feed the horses on other grains, and bhusa, kurbi, or other fodder locally procurable, as may be best in the interests of government. When the barley ration is cheaper than the gram ration, it is to be substituted, and the same course is to be adopted when bhusa or other fodder is issued instead of green grass, not procurable. When hay, bhusa, kurbi, or other fodder is substituted for grass the following scale of equivalents will be allowed :—

10 seers hay, dried grass, kurbi or bhusa will equal 15 seers of green grass, which is to be considered a horse's daily ration. Horses may also be fed on green wheat or barley, the grain ration being reduced or altogether stopped, provided no extra expense to government is caused by the arrangement.

175. At stations where grass lands are rented or irrigated, the sum total expended annually on this account should be divided into twelve parts, one-twelfth part being included monthly in calculating compensation for dearness of forage for the regiment or detachment. But no grass lands are to be rented without the previous sanction of the commander-in-chief and of the Government of India.

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176. Charges for purchases of grass, hay, bhusa or kurbi, in addition to the wages of grass-cutters actually present with the regiment, will only be admitted on the certificate of the commanding officer that the grass-cutters could not bring in the regulated quantities required to feed all the horses and ponies of the regiment, and that purchases were therefore absolutely necessary, as fodder could not be obtained by any other means.

Certificates from the officer commanding the station showing the cause of the inability of the grass-cutters to obtain grass free will also be necessary. On the line of march the commanding officer's certificate will be sufficient.

177. Compensation for dearness of grain and forage to men on leave or furlough who do not take their horses with them will be admitted at the rate which prevails at the head-quarters of the regiment. None is allowed to men who take their horses with them on leave.

178. Men on permanent or temporary detachment under the command of a British or native officer or non-commissioned officer will be granted compensation for dearness of forage at the rates prevailing at the place where they may be quartered.

Bombay Presidency.

179. Compensation for dearness of forage will be paid to all ranks

Horse's ration, 8^{lbs} of gram or barley, or 10^{lbs} of bajra or other inferior grain, and 20^{lbs} of dry grass.

Pony's ration, 4^{lbs} of gram and 10^{lbs} of dry grass.

Allowance of 1½ annas for crushing every 80^{lbs} of grain.

Syce's pay, Rs 6-8 per mensem, for non-commissioned officers and men, and Rs 4 for commissioned officers.

of native cavalry in the Bombay presidency in receipt of less than Rs 200 per mensem, whenever the aggregate monthly cost of the keep of horse and pony, on the scale entered in the margin, exceeds Rs 13-8 per mensem. Commanding officers are required to feed their horses on the cheapest description of grain locally procurable consistent with their maintenance in good condition. Commanding officers should certify the quantity of grass brought in monthly by the grass-cutters, and deduct this from the total quantity required for the regiment, charging grass only for the number of horses and ponies actually provided with this ration by purchase.

180. For the purpose of calculating the compensation, one pony and one syce will be allowed between every two non-commissioned officers and men, and one pony and one syce to each commissioned officer.

181. When bullocks or camels are kept up, instead of ponies, then the latter should be taken as the basis of the calculation, on the understanding that one camel is equal to two ponies, and one pony is equal to a bullock.

182. Should neither ponies, nor bullocks, nor camels be kept up for a certain number of horses, then only the wages of the syce will

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FORAGE—*continued.*

be allowed in addition to the keep of the horse in calculating the compensation. Should no syce be maintained, and only a pony or other baggage animal be kept, the syce's pay will be excluded from the compensation rate.

183. At stations where contracts for the supply of grass to the horses of a regiment are unavoidably necessary, such may be made by the commandant of the regiment, the previous sanction of the commander-in-chief and government having been obtained; and commanding officers will be held responsible that such contracts are made on the most favourable terms consistent with the supply of good grass.

184. In the event of a "koorun" being annually purchased by a regiment for the supply of grass to its horses, the cost of it shall be divided into twelve parts, one-twelfth part being included monthly in calculating compensation for dearness of forage for the regiment or detachment concerned.

185. When horses of silahdar cavalry in the Bombay presidency are supplied with mixed forage in substitution of the ordinary ration of 30lb green grass, the following should be the proportion:—

15 lb	hay and 10lb green grass
10 "	kurbi and 20lb "
15 "	hay and 5lb kurbi.

1lb of dry grass to be equal to 2lb of green unwashed grass.

Kurbi and hay are to be considered equivalent pound for pound, and 2lb of green unwashed grass as equal to 1lb of hay or kurbi.

Example.—When mixed forage is necessarily issued—if, say, 15lb of hay and 5lb of kurbi be issued costing 10 annas, this sum will be taken as the cost of the ordinary ration of 30lb of green grass, and the cost of 15lb of green grass, which is to be taken into account in calculating compensation, will be 5 annas.

186. In certifying the average cost of feeding the horses, the commanding officer will bear in mind that with the aid that should be furnished by the grass-cutters and their ponies in bringing in grain and forage, these supplies should be procurable at less than the current rates, and further, that the object of these rules is not to add indirectly to the pay of the men, but simply to protect them from loss when the *bonâ fide* cost of feeding their horses exceeds ₹13-8 per mensem.

187. When grass is not procurable, or only procurable at very high rates, the commanding officer will arrange to feed the horses on bhusa, kurbi, or other fodder, locally procurable, as he may consider best in the interest of government. In calculating claims to compensation for dearness of forage to native cavalry regiments in Sind, 2lb of green kurbi will be considered equal to 1lb of dry kurbi.

188. The commanding officer will satisfy himself by personal enquiry, by reference to official prices current, as well as by every

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FORAGE,—*continued.*

other means in his power, as to the average price actually paid monthly by his men for the description of grain and fodder on which they have fed their horses, and will notify, in regimental orders of the month concerned, the rate at which compensation is to be claimed, at the same time explaining the manner in which it has been calculated.

189. The ordinary ration of forage for horses of the silahdar cavalry is grass, and more expensive kinds of forage should not be substituted except in very special cases after reference to army headquarters when possible.

190. The foregoing rules (articles 179—189) are not applicable to the Aden troop, to which compensation is admissible under the following rules:—

I.—Compensation will be paid to all ranks who are in receipt of less than ₹200 per mensem, whenever the aggregate

8^{lb} of gram or barley or 10^{lb} of bajri or other inferior grain; and 30^{lb} of dry grass.

monthly cost of the keep of a horse, on the daily scale specified in the margin, exceeds ₹15 per mensem.

II.—Compensation is also admissible for the ponies of the troop (one pony being allowed for two horses) when the

4^{lb} gram or barley or 5^{lb} bajri or other inferior grain and 15^{lb} grass.

aggregate monthly cost of a pony's keep, on the daily scale specified in the margin, exceeds ₹7-8 per mensem.

III.—Charges for compensation will be supported by a certificate by the commanding officer that the class of grain and forage actually consumed by the horses and ponies is the same as that charged for; and that the rate of compensation is based on the average market prices of the articles ruling at the station during the month previous to that charged for, as ascertained to the best of his ability.

IV.—The rates for grain and forage entering into the calculation of compensation must not exceed those published for the same articles in the government gazette for the preceding month or those specified in local rate certificates granted by the civil authorities when the gazette does not give the required information.

Hyderabad Contingent.

191. Compensation for dearness of grain, whether it be gram or barley, used as the ration for horses of silahdar cavalry, is sanctioned for all ranks, when the price exceeds ₹1 for sixteen seers, the daily ration of each horse being calculated at four seers.

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FORAGE—*concluded.*

192. Compensation for dearness of grain issa nctioned for the ponies of cavalry (one pony being allowed for every two horses), when the price exceeds R1 for sixteen seers, the daily ration of each pony being calculated at two seers. Compensation on the same scale is authorised for the ponies of hospital assistants attached to cavalry regiments.

193. Compensation for dearness of grass is not allowed for the horses or ponies of cavalry regiments.

For dearness of Food.

General Regulations.

194. Compensation for dearness of food is not admissible to men on leave except those of the Madras army (see article 210).

Bengal, Hyderabad Contingent, and Local Corps.

195. When the aggregate cost of the rations of members of the hospital assistant class, native commissioned and non-commissioned officers drummers, fifiers, buglers, trumpeters, farriers, salutris (other than those with heavy batteries), shoeing-smiths of native mountain batteries, sowars, sepoy and privates, of the viceroy's body-guard, cavalry, artillery, sappers and miners, and infantry, jemadar drivers, sirdar drivers, drivers, jemadar mahouts, mahouts and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries, exceeds for each man three rupees eight annas per mensem, calculated on the following scale of daily rations, compensation for the cost in excess will be granted:—

Wheat flour or rice . . .	1 seer	{ Of the quality usually consumed by the class of men for whom compensation is drawn. first class.
Dhall	2 chks.,	
Ghee	1 chk.,	
Salt	½ "	

The provisions of this article are applicable to native drivers (not transport drivers) of artillery batteries, British and native.

196. Recruit boys in those Gurkha regiments for which they are authorised are allowed compensation for dearness of food when the cost of rations exceeds R2-8 per mensem, calculated on the scale of daily rations laid down in article 441 as for followers. As regards the quality and description of rations, the conditions laid down in this article and in articles 198 and 199 will apply.

197. Men of the Hyderabad contingent entitled to compensation will draw it, calculated on the rates for the third quality of rice and for the first quality of the other articles.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD —*continued*.

198. In calculating compensation for dearness of rations, flour will be taken as the staple article of food of troops at all stations above Benares, and flour or rice at all stations below Benares—(but see article 199). In the latter case certificates must be furnished by regimental authorities, showing the number of men who have used flour and rice respectively. In the Hyderabad contingent the classification will be made by the regimental authorities under the rules specially prescribed by the resident. Men belonging to the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles, who enlisted prior to the 19th June 1883, are entitled to calculate compensation on the price of flour or rice; those enlisted subsequently, on the price of rice only.

199. Compensation for dearness of food will, in the case of Gurkha regiments (not including the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles), be calculated as follows:—

- (a) For the first three years after enlistment of a recruit, compensation will be passed to him calculated on rice, dhall, ghee and salt.
- (b) After that period, compensation will be calculated on a half ration of atta and a half ration of rice, *plus* the other articles of ration as above.

200. Charges for compensation for dearness of provisions must be supported by a certificate of the cost of the classes of articles drawn for, in accordance with the provisions of the previous articles (195, 196, 197, 198, and 199), as represented by sudder bazar rates for such articles, or, where there is no sudder bazar, by the rates of the nearest large town or bazar—these rates being authenticated by the officer in charge of the sudder bazar or civil officer concerned. Bunniah's fees may be included in the claims at the rates specified in army regulations, India, volume II, part II, paragraph 2081.

201. When troops are on the march, compensation for dearness of provisions will be calculated at the average rates obtained from the daily rates at which the articles comprising the rations are sold; the daily rates being based on the prices current of the places from which the supplies are drawn. During the period troops are located at a camp of exercise, the locally prevailing prices will regulate the rate of compensation.

202. Detachments of troops of the Hyderabad contingent located in cantonments are entitled to receive compensation for dearness of food at the rates prevailing in the several cantonments and at which it is drawn for other troops stationed there; while marching, detachments will draw compensation at the rates prevailing at their regimental head-quarters. When an entire regiment is marching, compensation is admissible at average local rates, calculated in accordance with article 201.

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*continued*.

203. Compensation for dearness of food is not admissible to men of the Hyderabad contingent when accompanying sick comrades.

Madras.

204.* When country rice of the third sort (or of the cheapest where there are not three sorts) in the public market at any station exceeds a certain fixed price, individuals of the undermentioned ranks and classes, not being in receipt of field batta or of rations or money compensation for them, are entitled either to be supplied with a specified quantity of rice from the public stores at that fixed price, or to receive the difference in money between the fixed price of that specified quantity and its current price in the market, according to the following rates and rules:—

Serving in Belgaum, the Nizam's territories, Orissa, Central Provinces, or the military command of any other presidency.

I.—Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, members of the hospital assistant class, and rank and file, drummers, fifiers, buglers, trumpeters, farrier-havildars and shoeing-smiths of the cavalry and infantry, also native drivers (not transport drivers) of artillery batteries and salutris of European mountain batteries and jemadar mahouts, mahouts and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries (see article 447).

When the price exceeds one rupee for 20½ Madras measures,* in the proportion of 1½ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

NOTE.—This special rate of compensation for dearness of rice is inadmissible to men serving in the above districts who were enlisted on or after the 1st November 1889.

Serving within the limits of the Madras civil presidency, Mysore and Coorg.

II.—Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, members of the hospital assistant class, and rank and file, drummers, fifiers, buglers, trumpeters, farrier-havildars and shoeing-smiths of the cavalry and infantry, also native drivers (not transport drivers) of artillery batteries and salutris of European mountain batteries (see article 447).

When the price exceeds one rupee for 20½ Madras measures, in the proportion of 1½ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

NOTE.—The Madras sappers and miners are specially entitled to rice or compensation in lieu, as above, whether in receipt of batta or not.

At whatever station within or beyond the frontier serving or residing.

III.—Recruit and pension boys.

When the price exceeds one rupee for 13½ Madras measures, in the proportion of ¾ Madras measures of rice per boy per diem.

At whatever station within the limits of the Madras presidency, and at stations in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies garrisoned by Madras troops.

IV.—Native pensioners of the combatant rank transferred from corps of the Madras army.

When the price exceeds one rupee for 13½ Madras measures, in the proportion of ¾ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

* A Madras measure is equal to 120 rupees weight or 1½ pukka Bengal seers.

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*continued.*204—*concluded.*

At whatever station within or beyond the frontier.

V.—Holders of family certificates on account of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and rank and file, drummers, fifiers, buglers, trumpeters, farrier-havildars and shoeing-smiths of the cavalry and infantry and mahouts and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries and drivers (not transport drivers) of batteries of artillery.

When the price exceeds one rupee for 12 Madras measures, in the proportion of $\frac{11}{10}$ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

NOTE.—Compensation for dearness of food is inadmissible to native pensioners from the Madras army, and to the holders of family certificates granted by men, who enlisted on or after the 1st September 1888; as also to those men in the service before that date who voluntarily accept the pension rules promulgated in India army circulars, clause 170 of 1886, and retire on the ordinary rate of pension on completion of 21 years' service: it is however admissible to men enlisted on or before the 30th November 1886 who may be invalided after fifteen years' service, also to those who, having enlisted before the 1st September 1888, may be granted pensions on account of wounds, injuries, disorders contracted on actual or foreign service, or three-fourths pension under article 490 of army regulations, India, volume II, part II, para. 2310 (a).

Pensioners and family certificate holders shall receive rice-money calculated at the rate prevailing at the head-quarters station of the civil district in which they reside.

At whatever station within the limits of the Madras presidency, and at stations in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies garrisoned by Madras troops.

VI.—Pensioners transferred from the Garrison band. Trumpet, farrier, drum, bugle, and fife-majors in receipt of European rate of pension. Farriers of native cavalry. Veterinary pupil ditto.

When the price exceeds one rupee for 13½ Madras measures, in the proportion of $\frac{33}{32}$ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

205. When the prices of rice in the public market exceed the fixed rates as above defined, officers commanding forces and stations are empowered to sanction the issue of grain in kind when circumstances render it expedient or necessary; otherwise compensation money is to be drawn in arrears in pay abstract as extra charges, accompanied by certificates from the commissariat officer that grain was not issued in kind, and from the magistrate giving the average price of the third sort of country rice sold in the market during the period for which compensation is claimed.

206. At stations where the Madras measure is not in general use, the certificates of the average price should state the designation of the measures in use, the number of them sold for a rupee, and the equivalent in Madras measures; should the latter course be found impracticable or inconvenient, the equivalent must be ascertained by measurement, and the bill for compensation must be supported by a certificate from the commissariat officer, or if there is no commissariat officer at the station, from the station staff officer, of the number of Madras measures equivalent to the number of local measures certified to have been sold for a rupee.

207. In order to determine the quality of rice, or the price at which compensation to native troops, etc., is to be fixed, the commissary general will forward annually to magistrates and commanding

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COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*continued.*

officers samples of the best description of the third sort of rice sold in the Madras market, as a guide for granting certificates of price. Should the same quality of rice not be sold in some markets, a committee, of which the commissariat officer, when practicable, is to be a member, will assemble under orders of the officer commanding to ascertain and determine the rice in the market of the next best quality to the sample; and such rice shall then be sent to the magistrate for his guidance in granting the certificate. The price of a garce, or 400 marcals, should be calculated on the standard measure and not on those used in the bazar.

208. When individuals of the ranks and classes detailed in article 204 are in receipt of field batta, they are not entitled to rice or compensation money in lieu of it, except when the market price of the third (or where there are not three kinds, of the cheapest) sort of country rice shall exceed 1 rupee for 8½ Madras measures. The certificates of prices, if they cannot be obtained from the civil authorities, will be granted by commanding officers, who will also be required, when corps or detachments may be marching, to keep an account of the current prices of the third sort of rice at the principal places through which they may pass, in order that the average price of the month may be correctly ascertained.

NOTE.—At stations beyond the Tapti river, or to the north of Nagpur, compensation to troops and followers will be the same as allowed at Kampiti.

209. Officers whose duty it may be to prefer claims for compensation for dearness of rice, and who fail to do so within three months from the date of such claims becoming due, will, unless they can satisfactorily explain the delay, be held personally responsible for the sums admitted, and the same will be recovered from them by the military accounts department.

210. Compensation in lieu of rice, as sanctioned by the foregoing rules, is to be admitted to all native troops for the entire period of their absence on authorised leave, at the selling price of rice at the stations at which their regiments are serving. Men on leave at stations beyond the frontier are entitled to the rice money calculated on the quantity which regulates the issue of compensation to the native army generally within the frontier. The special allowances granted to sepoys serving at Kamptee, Secunderabad, etc. (article 204), do not apply to men on leave. Men on command, whether from regiments in Burma or in the presidency, at stations either within or beyond the frontier, are entitled to compensation at the rates prevailing at the stations at which they may be detached on command (but see note to clause I, article 204). The provisions of this article are not applicable to men enlisted on and after the 1st October 1889.

211. All ranks of native troops have the option of drawing compensation for dearness of rice in lieu of batta, when detached on duty or proceeding on field service. This rule does not, however,

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apply to troops in receipt of rations or compensation in lieu, in addition to field batta while employed on foreign service or beyond sea.

212. Men of the Burma battalions of Madras infantry detached from their corps for any duty in India, including musketry and other classes, are entitled to a money allowance in lieu of rations of Rs-8 per mensem per man. This allowance is admissible only for the period of duty and not for any period of leave during such absence from Burma.

*Bombay.

213. Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery, cavalry (including the Sind horse), sappers and miners, infantry, and members of the hospital assistant class, wherever stationed, will at all times be entitled to compensation in money for the amount in excess, when the aggregate cost of the undermentioned articles composing the ration shall exceed Rs-8 per mensem :—

DAILY RATION.

1st quality.

Wheat-flour or rice, whichever is cheaper	2 lb.
Dhall	4 oz.
Ghee	2 "
Salt	3 oz.
Firewood	3 lb.

The provisions of this article are applicable to native drivers (not transport drivers) of artillery batteries, British and native, and to drivers, mahouts, and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries.

214. Recruit boys receive compensation at the rate laid down for followers (article 451).

215. The cost of the rations for soldiers, for each month, will be determined by the rates published in the government gazette for the previous month, or, when the prices are not given in the government gazette, on certificates of local rates prevailing during the month for which the claim is preferred. When some of the rates only are given in the government gazette, then the certificate furnished by the local authorities for articles not given in the gazette should be for the corresponding, *i.e.*, the preceding month.

216. When troops are on the line of march, claims to compensation will be regulated by striking an average between the prices of the several articles prevailing at the station whence the men proceed, and those prevailing at the station at which they are finally located.

217. Fighting men shall be held to consume the first quality of the several articles composing the ration as laid down in article 213, and compensation will be calculated accordingly.

218. Officers preferring claims for compensation are reminded that it is given to cover the excess cost of provisions over a certain

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fixed and well-known amount, and for this purpose only, and every precaution must be taken that the grant is not abused.

219. Recruiting parties detached to other presidencies are entitled to compensation for dearness of food under the above rules; but it is inadmissible to soldiers accompanying sick comrades.

220. Men on furlough or leave are not entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions.

III.—Deserters.

221. A reward of Rs 5 will be paid by the military accounts department to any person—civilian, soldier, or policeman—who shall apprehend a deserter (including medical subordinates of the hospital assistant class) from any native corps, notwithstanding that he may neither be tried for, nor convicted of, desertion. This reward will be paid to the police whenever their aid is asked for, and the re-capture of the deserter is due to their efforts. It will also be payable for the arrest of unattested recruits, whether passed into the service by the commanding officer of their own corps, or, in Madras, by a station committee.

222. Pay and allowances will not be drawn for the month in which a person is absent without leave, or for any subsequent month during his absence, except as provided by articles 74 and 225.

223. When bunniahs of regimental bazars are authorised to give credit to the men to the extent of one month's daily food, their claims, as well as those on account of military clothing and necessaries regimentally supplied, in accordance with regulations, to the absentee, will be settled by government. In the Madras presidency, claims preferred by regiments on account of the messing of recruits who desert will likewise be settled by government out of the arrears of pay, etc., due to the deserters. Claims of any other description than those above mentioned will not be paid by government.

224. From the date of apprehension to that of joining his corps or station hospital, a deserter from the native army, or army hospital corps, will be subsisted by the corps to which he is attached, and the actual expense incurred in subsisting him, which should not ordinarily exceed one anna and eight pies per diem, is to be charged in the pay list of such corps. When travelling, the necessary advance for the number of days occupied in the journey should be given to the guard, with a memorandum of the payment and date of delivery of the advance, a copy of which will be sufficient to support the charge in the advancing officer's pay list.

225. A person subject to the Indian articles of war, who has been struck off the strength of his regiment, corps, or department under the provisions of the 162nd Indian article of war, is to be taken again on the strength of his regiment, corps, or department from the date on which he surrenders to, or is apprehended by, the civil or military

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DESERTERS—*concluded*.225—*concluded*.

authorities. If trial by court-martial is dispensed with, or if on trial he is found to be not guilty of desertion or absence without leave, he may, on the authority of a general, or district order, be allowed to reckon service, and to receive pay and allowances for the whole or part of the time of his absence, as may be named in the order. Any person convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by the civil power or by a court-martial shall forfeit his claim to count the period of his imprisonment as service towards good-conduct pay and pension. A person below the rank of warrant officer who has been struck off the strength of his regiment, corps, or department, otherwise than under the provisions of any Indian article of war, may be re-admitted to the service under the order of the general officer commanding the district in which the regiment, corps, or department may be, and be allowed to reckon service and receive pay and allowances for the whole or part of the period between the dates of his being struck off and his being re-admitted, as may be named in the order of re-admission. A commissioned or warrant officer can be re-admitted to the service on the authority of the government only.

IV.—Donation Batta.

226. When donation batta is granted to native troops (including the driver and mahout establishments of heavy batteries) it is restricted to fighting men and medical subordinates, and is paid at full batta rates. Subadars of Madras infantry and sappers and miners receive donation batta at ₹30 per mensem; drivers of British and native mountain batteries and of horse and field batteries of British artillery receive it—havildars and naiks at ₹5 and drivers at ₹3 per mensem; senior hospital assistants at ₹15, hospital assistants and sub-hospital assistants at ₹10 per mensem.

227. Native officers and men of silahdar cavalry receive donation batta at the following rates:—

	₹
Resaldar-major, resaldar, resaidar, and woordie-major jemadar	40 per mensem.
Kote dafadar-major, farrier-major, kote-dafadar, and dafadar	16 "
Trumpeter, naik	10 "
Sowar	8 "
	3 "

228. The admission to family pension of the heirs of native officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, bars their claim to donation batta on account of their deceased relatives.

229. Donation batta is not admissible in addition to prize-money.

230. Donation batta is only admissible in the rank which the individuals held at the date of the service for which it is granted; it is not granted to recruit and pension boys.

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V.—Family Money.

231. When troops are ordered on foreign service or beyond British territories or on service beyond sea, all native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men are permitted to make an assignment not exceeding one-half (two-thirds for Madras troops) of their respective pay and allowances for the support of their families; the amounts so allotted will be deducted from their monthly pay and paid to their families or persons appointed to receive the same, under the arrangements prescribed by the military accounts department in the presidency to which the men belong.

232. In cases of casualty by death or discharge of the assigner, all arrears of pay due to him will be retained by regimental authorities for the adjustment of any over-payments to the assignee.

233. Family payments will invariably be discontinued when the assigner proceeds on furlough or sick leave, etc., and pay ceases to be drawn for him with his corps. Officers who fail to report to the proper authorities when casualties occur amongst the assigners of family money, will be held personally responsible for any over-payments which result from such neglect.

IV.—Furlough—Leave.

General Regulations.

234. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the following appointments are, when on furlough or leave, permitted to draw the full allowances or extra-duty pay prescribed in articles 68-69:—

Havildar-major, quartermaster-dafadar, quartermaster-havildar, kote-dafadar, color-havildar, trumpet-major, drum-major, bugle-major, fife-major.

This rule is also applicable to native officers of the rank of subadar-major. The holders of all other appointments specified in articles 68-69 (excepting schoolmasters—see article 236) when absent on leave or in hospital for a period exceeding thirty days, forfeit their full staff allowances or extra-duty pay, unless no others are appointed to act for them when they may continue to draw such allowances.

235. The pay of native officers and men of all arms during absence on furlough and on command may be drawn for and remitted to them monthly by commanding officers—but see articles 238, 242 to 245.

236. Enlisted schoolmasters of native regiments are on the same footing as regards leave as all other enlisted men. Leave of absence, including sick leave, for any period beyond a month and for less than three months will entail the loss of half staff pay. For any period beyond three months the whole staff pay will be forfeited

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FURLOUGH—LEAVE—*continued.*

and the amount made available as remuneration to the acting school-master actually performing the duties.

Bengal, and Hyderabad Contingent.

237. Pay or allowances are never to be drawn for men beyond the period of their original leave, unless such leave shall be extended by the officer commanding the district or station. In the case, however, of men who fall sick and are admitted into hospital, such extension of leave is not necessary, provided the dates of admission into, and discharge from, hospital are duly furnished to the military accounts department. In other cases of unavoidable absence beyond the period of original leave, where an extension may be granted, pay will be allowed for the full term of authorised absence; but in cases in which extension of the original leave is not granted, all pay will be forfeited for the period of unauthorised absence.

238. Those native officers and men whose homes are in foreign territory, and who are not in a position to receive monthly remittances of pay, may receive, before quitting their regiments, advances equivalent to one third of the pay that will accrue to them during leave, provided officers commanding are satisfied that there is no reason to suppose they will not return. Should men to whom these advances have been made fail to rejoin, they will be struck off the strength of their regiments from the date their leave expired, but no recovery of the advances, which will be charged off in the pay list of the month in which paid, can be effected.

239. Whenever any native officer or soldier proceeding on, or returning from, leave of absence may be reported to have been admitted into the hospital of another corps, his pay will be drawn in the next abstract, an authenticated copy of the report of admission into hospital being annexed as a voucher; the pay thus drawn will be remitted by transfer receipt to the staff officer of the station where the man is detained, and will continue to be so drawn and remitted until he is discharged from hospital.

240. A native officer or soldier may, under the military regulations, be granted leave for a short period to prosecute a claim or defend a suit in a civil court; but should the civil officer report that the presence of the individual to whom such leave has been granted was not essentially necessary, he will forfeit all pay and allowances during the entire period of absence from his regiment.

241. Color-havildars do not forfeit their staff allowance during leave, but it will be drawn for them in arrears when they rejoin; acting appointments during their absence are not to be made. (See article 234.)

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FURLOUGH—LEAVE—*continued*

• Madras.

242. During authorised absence of men of the native army on furlough, sick certificate, or on command, full pay may be drawn by commanding officers and remitted with rice money (if entitled thereto) direct to the men themselves monthly by remittance transfer receipts or, should the men prefer it, may be disbursed to them in arrears on their return to duty.

243. Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and inferior staff, when absent on duty, are permitted to draw their full staff allowances or extra-duty pay if no others are appointed to act for them; but if others are appointed to act who consequently draw a moiety of the allowances, the absentees will be entitled to a moiety and compensation for the moiety forfeited.

• 244. The brevet pay of a subadar-major, and the full staff allowances of a trumpet, drum, bugle, fife and havildar-major, troop havildar-major and color-havildar, may be drawn by them during absence, in the same abstract with their pay, it being unnecessary to appoint others to act. (See article 234.)

245. Native officers and soldiers obtaining leave to proceed on furlough to another presidency, will be furnished with a passport and last-pay certificate to enable them to draw their pay and allowances in arrears, from the particular paymasters or treasuries specified in the passport.

• Bombay.

• 246. Every native non-commissioned officer and soldier who may obtain a furlough and exceed it, is to be continued on the strength of his corps for a period of two months from the date of the expiration of his furlough, and be returned during such time as "absent without leave." In the event of his rejoining within that period and satisfactorily showing that the unauthorised absence was owing to some unavoidable cause, his leave may be extended for the period overstayed or for such portion of it as may be deemed reasonable. Should no extension be sanctioned, pay is to be drawn up to the date of original leave and no more.

247. Regimental commanding officers are authorised, at their discretion, to grant extensions of leave, for periods not exceeding two months, to native non-commissioned officers and soldiers who may overstay their furlough, on being satisfied that the unauthorised absence was owing to an unavoidable cause.

248. Advances of pay may be granted under the conditions laid down in article 238 to native officers and men whose homes are in foreign territory and who are not in a position to receive monthly remittances of pay when on leave.

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FURLOUGH—LEAVE—*concluded.*

249. A silahdar who proceeds on leave of absence, taking his own horse with him, is allowed full pay during his authorised absence. The owner of a bargir's horse receives, during the absence of the bargir (who is allowed one-third), that portion of a sowar's pay assigned for the cost and maintenance of his horse,—namely, two-thirds,—even although the bargir himself does not rejoin.

VII.—Hutting Money.

General Regulations.

250. The grant of hutting money by the state is to be viewed only as an assistance conceded by the government to aid native soldiers in the building and repair of their lines. It is in no way contemplated to relieve them altogether from the obligation of providing their own shelter, the liability to this having always been one of the conditions of service in the native army. The only circumstances under which the government will take upon itself the whole expense of providing quarters for native troops are when such troops may be quartered within fortified posts, or at places where details are only temporarily detached and often relieved; but all such cases must be referred to government to be decided on their own merits.

251. Native cavalry corps on the silahdar system are not under any circumstances eligible for hutting money.

252. Hospital assistants shall, as a rule, be provided with free quarters by the public works department either in government or hired buildings.

Bengal, and Hyderabad Contingent.

253. Hutting money is allowed to be drawn for native soldiers of the artillery, sappers and miners, and infantry, at the rates and under the rules following, except as regards half allowances for the sappers and miners and Bengal infantry for whom special allowances are granted,—*vide* articles 257 to 259.

	Full Allowance.			Half Allowance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subadar	45	0	0	22	8	0
Jemadar	22	8	0	11	4	0
Havildar						
Farrier salutri of Hyderabad artillery only	15	0	0	7	8	0
Naik						
Christian drummer	8	0	0	4	0	0
Drummer						
Fifer						
Bugler						
Private						

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued.*253—*concluded.*

		Full Allowance.			Half Allowance.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Havildar (including Havildar-Major)	{	With batteries (except heavy batteries) of artillery, British and Native—but see article 266.			{		
of drivers . . .							
Naik of drivers . . .							
Driver (not transport driver) . . .							
Jemadar driver . . .	{	{			{		
Sirdar driver . . .							
Driver . . .							
Jemadar mahout . . .							
Mahout . . .	{	{			{		
Assistant mahout . . .							

254. Full allowance is granted—

(a)—On the occasion of erecting huts on the formation of new lines, or when the huts of old lines may have been destroyed and a regiment is obliged to build new ones.

(b)—When a regiment taking up lines requires greater accommodation than the regiment in previous occupation,—for the number of men for whom such additional accommodation has to be built, on a certificate to that effect being furnished by the commanding officer.

255. Half allowance is granted for the repairs of the huts of which a regiment or battery of the Hyderabad contingent takes possession on changing its station in ordinary course of relief. This article is not applicable to corps entitled to the monthly repair or half-hutting allowance under article 257.

256. Half-hutting allowance is granted every four years to men of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gurkha (Rifle) regiments permanently located at certain stations and not provided with quarters by the state, to aid them in effecting repairs to their huts. The same allowance is granted to the viceroy's body-guard located at Dehra, and to the Deoli and Erinpura irregular forces, Meywar and Malwa Bhil corps, and the Bhopal and Merwara battalions.

257. A monthly repair or half-hutting allowance of Rs 100 per regiment will be given to all Bengal infantry regiments and the Bengal sappers and miners, but not to Gurkha regiments or to regiments serving in Assam for whom special provision is made.

258. If, owing to field service or any other cause, the lines are left in charge of a depot, that depot will continue to draw the allowance and will be required to keep the lines in order. If lines are left entirely vacant, the amount will be passed to the officer commanding the station, who, out of this allowance, will pay for the watchmen employed, and will make arrangements for keeping the lines fit for occupation. When such lines are re-occupied by troops, any balance in hand will be paid to the in-coming regiments. In no

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued.*

case will the lines be handed over to the military works department.

259. In the case of corps moving in relief or to a new station, the repair allowance may be drawn in advance for a period of six months, but the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the regimental hutting fund must be handed over to the officer commanding the station or to the officer commanding the relieving corps, as the case may be, provided such balance has accumulated from the allowance referred to in article 257. If handed over to the officer commanding the station, he will apply such balance in the manner directed in article 258.

260. Hutting money is not issuable on account of huts erected in temporary situations, nor is the half-hutting allowance referred to in article 253 granted to detached corps or portions of corps which return to their former stations, having been absent less than six months.

261. If a corps or detachment on vacating its lines shall wilfully damage the huts, it will not be entitled to any hutting money whatever on reaching its new station, and it will be liable to forfeit the boon during as many subsequent reliefs as in the opinion of government the case may demand.

262. Any unexpended balances of hutting money which may be in hand on quitting a station will be regarded as the property of the regiment, on the distinct understanding that all such sums are to be expended on the repair, etc., of the huts at new stations, which is to be certified by commanding officers. This article does not apply to those regiments who draw the special allowance alluded to in articles 257 to 259 nor to those regiments in Assam for whom special provision is made.

263. In view to obviate delay in the receipt of hutting allowance, the officer commanding, on receipt of orders to move to another station, will submit to the pay examiner a bill for the authorised allowance for the established strength of his corps. The bill must be supported by a copy of the report of the station standing barrack committee appointed to survey the vacated huts, to the effect that they are in a fair and habitable condition. This article does not apply to those regiments who draw the special allowance alluded to in articles 257 to 259 nor to those regiments in Assam for whom special provision is made.

264. Additional hutting money is not admissible when lines to be occupied are found to have been burnt down, or stated to have been left in a dilapidated state.

265. No compensation is admissible for lines destroyed by fire.

266. The men of the Punjab frontier force are not entitled to hutting allowances of any kind. The lines of the artillery and infantry are the property of the state and are repaired by the public works

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

department, the men helping when possible and the regimental carriage assisting when available. The lines of the cavalry are the property of the force, and are repaired by the regiments in occupation without any assistance from the state.

Madras.

267. Under the sanction of government a grant of Rs 70,000 is made annually for the construction, etc., of lines in the Madras presidency as follows:—

I.—Construction, remodelling, and purchase of lines	R	50 000
II.—Repair allowance of government lines		20,000

268. Regiments of Madras cavalry and infantry, in the occupation of lines, the property of the state, will not receive hutting money.

269. When public quarters are not provided for native troops in garrison, an allowance, according to the subjoined scale, will be granted under the following rules to all native effective and non-effective troops:—

	R	a.	p.
Subadar	24	0	0
Jemadar	12	0	0
Havildar and jemadar driver and jemadar mahout of heavy batteries	4	0	0
Farrier, trumpet, drum, fife, and bugle-major, and farrier-havildar	4	0	0
Naik, naik and acting naik of drivers with artillery batteries and sirdar driver and mahout of heavy batteries	3	0	0
Shoeing-smith, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, bugler, private, veterinary pupil with native cavalry, driver (not transport driver) with horse and field batteries of artillery and driver and assistant mahout of heavy batteries	2	0	0

270. Hutting money is allowed—

- (a) On every final change of station.
- (b) To men newly entertained,—on joining regimental head-quarters and receiving a number, and to recruit boys on transfer to the ranks.
- (c) To pensioners employed at public bungalows, on first appointment.
- (d) To every man on the strength of the corps, according to the rank he holds on arrival at the new station; difference of hutting money is granted to native commissioned officers and men in junior grades who may be subsequently promoted from a date antecedent to the arrival of the corps at the station. The roll attached to the bill should distinctly explain such circumstances and also give the date of G. O., notifying the promotion.

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

- (e) To all men transferred (not at their own request) to form extra regiments, local corps, or newly raised regiments, without reference to stations.
271. The boon is not given—
- (a) When a corps or body of troops is in receipt of batta.
 - (b) When, after temporary employment on detachment duty, troops return to the station from which they marched.
 - (c) To men who are transferred from one corps to another at their own request.
 - (d) To men who are transferred on public grounds to a corps at the same station
 - (e) To men who join or enlist subsequent to the receipt of the order for the corps or detachment to march or embark for either home or foreign service. In case of regiments moving in ordinary relief, the G. O. C. ordering the movement will be considered the order required.
 - (f) To men not permanently appointed or attached to a corps or station, except in cases specially allowed by government.
 - (g) To regiments or detachments awaiting embarkation for foreign service.
 - (h) To men without regimental numbers.

NOTE.—Though the allowance cannot be drawn on abstracts until numbers are assigned to men newly enlisted, etc., it may be drawn on a receipt on the responsibility of wing, squadron, or company officers.

272. The allowance for hutting money will be paid on bills, on M. M. F. 488, passed by the quartermaster general, who will be responsible that they correctly show the strength of the corps and that the allowance is drawn only in cases admitted by these regulations. These bills will be forwarded direct to the quartermaster general with corresponding rolls on M. M. F. 489.

273. Only those men who actually arrive with a regiment at its new station will receive the allowance, excepting those mentioned in the following article.

274. When a corps *en route* to be permanently stationed sends out detachments to relieve others, such detachments may draw the allowance with the head-quarters of the regiment; but it must be considered as allowed for the place at which the head-quarters are stationed, though the roll and bill must be countersigned by the commanding officer, dated from the detachment station, and prepared according to the strength on its arrival there.

275. Men newly enlisted, or those who on the march of the corps, may have been for any allowed reason absent, draw hutting money on arriving at or rejoining a regimental or detachment head-quarters

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

according to where their company may be. Should a corps be ordered again to march before such men can rejoin, they have no claim to the allowance for that station.

276. Detachments of corps which are periodically relieved by other detachments in the same division are only entitled to hutting money once, *viz.*, with the head-quarters of their corps or detachment.

277. Hutting allowance will not be drawn for men whose discharge from the service for any reason, or transfer to the pension establishment, has been applied for previously to the arrival of the corps at a new station; if, however, sanction for their discharge or transfer be not obtained, the allowance will be afterwards drawn.

278. Hutting allowance drawn for deserters will in all cases be refunded to government; but men received by authority of the commander-in-chief from desertion are allowed the gratuity as though they were newly enlisted, provided it has not been previously granted.

279. Hutting money drawn for men whose discharge for misconduct may be ordered in the interval between forwarding the bill and receiving it back sanctioned, must be refunded.

280. The claim of any individual submitted twelve months after it becomes due cannot be allowed unless it be accompanied by a letter explanatory of the delay, on which the orders of government will be taken before the bill is passed; in cases of proved neglect, the amount will be recovered from the pay of the officer whose duty it was to have preferred the claim at the time it fell due.

281. In order that troops entitled to hutting money on a change of station may receive it as early as possible after arrival at their destination, officers commanding are authorised to draw cheques on this account to the extent required, and charge off the same in the general state of accounts.

282. It will be discretionary with commanding officers either to appropriate the amount received for hutting to the payments of the huts, or to distribute it among the men according to circumstances.

283. On reduction of the established strength of a corps being ordered, men directed to be transferred to the pension establishment, or men of short service peremptorily ordered to be discharged, are entitled to receive the value of their huts within the limit prescribed in article 288, as fixed by a committee. The huts are to be sold on account of government, or retained for regimental purposes, as may be considered best. If the huts have not been paid for in full, the instalments will be returned.

284. The price of the huts, which have been paid for in full, of deceased men of corps in course of reduction, will be drawn from the military accounts department and paid to their estates, the huts being afterwards sold for the benefit of government.

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

285. When corps are in course of reduction, men promoted to higher grades receive from government the value of the huts they vacate.

286. Men voluntarily taking discharge with gratuity, to carry out an ordered reduction of the established strength, have no claim for compensation for their huts, but they will be allowed to dispose of them to the best advantage. Men so discharged are considered as "discharged at their own request," and therefore if, at the time of discharge, they are under stoppages for huts already paid for by government, they must make good any balance due on being finally settled with, and then they can dispose of their huts.

287. In cases where commanding officers consider it expedient, for purposes of discipline or convenience to arrange for the disposal, regimentally, of the huts of men discharged at their own request, care will be taken to secure government against loss in the transaction.

288. The maximum price to be paid by relieving corps for the various descriptions of huts is shown in the following tabular statement, and no man can claim more than the tabular rate, whatever the higher value of his hut may be. If houses are appraised and entered in proceedings at a higher rate than is allowed by these regulations, whereby loss to government is incurred, the officer conducting the proceedings of the valuation committee and the officer in attendance are conjointly responsible for any sum so overdrawn, and must make good the loss to government. Dismantling or selling the materials in such cases is strictly forbidden, but a man may be allowed to dispose of his hut to a man of the relieving regiment under private arrangement, a remark to that effect being entered in the column head "Value" of the proceedings of the committee of valuation.

	Tiled House.	Flat-roofed House.	Thatched House.
	R.	R.	R.
Subadar-major	106	89	55
Subadar	94	78	45
Jemadar	62	54	31
Havildar-major, havildar, farrier-major, farrier-havildar, trumpet, drum, fife, and bugle-major and military pupil	34	31	17
Naik, shoeing-smith, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, bugler, veterinary pupil	23	21	12
Private	18	15	9
Naik and acting naik of drivers with artillery batteries	23	21	12
Driver (not transport driver) with horse, field, and heavy batteries of artillery	18	15	9

289. The value of each hut as fixed by the committee will be recorded in proceedings to be prepared in triplicate, agreeably to M. M. F. 487. One copy of the proceedings will be retained by the

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

officer commanding the marching corps, one be given to the officer commanding the relieving corps, and the third sent to the quartermaster general for disposal. In the proceedings it should be stated whether each hut is thatched, tiled or flat-roofed.

290. The maximum price to be paid for the regimental school-house of a native corps will be R69.

291. If, owing to huts remaining unoccupied for any length of time previous to the arrival of the relieving regiment, they are considered to have deteriorated in value from the effects of climate and season, they may be again appraised, and the new occupants will only have to pay the value fixed by the last committee, the loss of value, if any, being borne by government.

292. All men on the effective strength of the regiment drawing hutting money, as also recruit and pension boys actually possessing huts in the lines, who suffer by the abandonment of lines, are to receive compensation. Compensation is not allowed for schools, but government will take into consideration applications for assistance to meet expenditure on such account.

293. When the lines of a corps or detachment are ordered to be moved to other ground, or on any occasion of authorised abandonment or of relief, the huts should first be valued by a committee and afterwards sold by public auction; and, in order that no delay may take place in the receipt by the men of the value of their huts, the total amount of the valuation made by the committee is to be at once disbursed by the officer commanding the regiment as a public charge, leaving it to be recovered or not, as the case may be, by the relieving regiment, if any, in the usual course, by such instalments as may, under article 295, be decided by the commanding officer.

294. In the event of the number of huts vacated being in excess of the wants of the relieving corps, those which are likely to be permanently surplus are to be disposed of by auction for the benefit of government, but huts unavoidably left vacant for any time are to be carefully preserved by the regimental authorities until occupied. Should, however, the huts on re-occupation be found deteriorated in value a new committee may be ordered, and the value fixed by that committee is all that should be paid by the intending occupants.

The same rule applies when a corps arrives by wings or detachments, as well as in individual cases.

295. Officers commanding relieving corps will adopt immediate measures for the recovery of the value of huts by regular monthly instalments, commencing on the second issue of pay after arrival. The number of instalments is to be regulated by commanding officers.

296. No man should be permitted to leave his corps without making satisfactory arrangements for the payment of whatever balance on this account may be due by him. Commanding officers

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HUTTING MONEY—*continued*.

will be held personally responsible for any loss that may accrue from the non-observance of this rule.

297. At Secunderabad and Kampti all valuation of huts is to be made in government rupees; but when the huts are not immediately occupied, and they are therefore allowed to be sold by public auction, they will be put up for sale in the currency of the place, which fact should be previously notified.

298. Compensation for loss of huts from any cause, except as provided for under these regulations, is inadmissible; but special cases may be submitted for consideration.

299. If recruits of a corps doing duty with another corps shall be ordered to be discharged, and shall have had huts allotted to them and have suffered loss by their disposal, a contingent bill for compensation to the extent of the loss may be submitted for sanction of government.

300. When a Madras regiment serving in Bengal is relieved by a Bengal regiment, it will receive from government the estimated value of its huts, which will then be kept up under Bengal regulations.

301. When a Madras regiment relieves a Bengal regiment, it will pay to government the value of the huts vacated by the Bengal regiment, in the same way as it would purchase the huts from a Madras regiment.

302. When a Madras regiment serving in Bengal has received hutting money at Bengal rates, the men are entitled on quitting the lines to the value of their huts within the prescribed limits (article 288) under the Madras rules, less the excess rate of hutting money drawn by them under those of Bengal.

303. Men enlisted in a Madras regiment while it is serving in Bengal will receive the Madras rate of hutting money should they occupy existing huts.

304. On every occasion of a Madras corps relieving a Bombay regiment at a station in the latter presidency, and where huts are received free of charge to the men, the same huts shall be preserved in the condition in which they were received, and transferred by the one corps to the other on relief gratis, so that when the lines are again to be occupied by Bombay troops they may be restored on similar terms.

Bombay.

305. A special allotment is made annually for the construction and maintenance of lines of native infantry, including the corps of sappers and miners.

All grants shall be applied at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, accounts of expenditure incurred being rendered to the military accounts department.

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HUTTING MONEY—*concluded*.

306. The huts according to dimensions, etc., approved by the commander-in-chief, will be built by the men under the orders of the commandant of the station and the immediate direction of the regimental commanding officer. It is intended that the labour of the men, the use of government cattle, and the sanctioned money allowance shall meet all requirements whatsoever.

307. Huts built under these rules are the property of the state.

308. When it is necessary to build new quarters for native artillery, including native drivers of British and native mountain batteries and of horse and field batteries of royal artillery, and the driver and mahout establishments of heavy batteries, hutting allowance will be granted for the full established strength at the following rates:—

Native commissioned officer	R
Other ranks	90
	15

309. A hutting repair allowance for the maintenance of native artillery lines, including those of native drivers of British and native mountain batteries and of horse and field batteries of royal artillery and the driver and mahout establishments of heavy batteries will be passed every fourth year at the following rates:—

Subadar	R
Jemadar	24
Havildar	12
Other ranks	4
	3

All repairs will be carried out by commanding officers, who will defray the cost from their hutting funds.

VIII.—Insanes.

310. When a native soldier is pronounced by a committee, as laid down in the army regulations, India, vol II, to be insane, he will in all cases be sent to a lunatic asylum under a military escort at the public expense. After treatment in the asylum, he should either be returned to his regiment as cured, or made over to his friends as a harmless lunatic, or, if dangerous, retained in the asylum.

311. The following documents will be forwarded to the medical officer in charge of the asylum: a certificate of the date to which he is paid, a statement of all unadjusted claims, such as clothing or prize-money, and a descriptive roll in duplicate, giving every particular which may affect his claim to pension, wounds received, and the names of his nearest relatives or heirs, also a discharge certificate. In addition to the documents above mentioned, a medical statement giving the history and condition of the case, and of the grounds on which the man is pronounced insane, and drawn up by the regimental medical officer, should also be forwarded to the asylum.

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*INSANES—continued.***Soldiers of Short Service.**

312. An insane soldier who may not be entitled from length of service to a pension, will be paid up and struck off his regiment from date of departure, and an allowance of two annas a day for the period occupied on the journey may be drawn in advance and made over to the escort for the patient's subsistence on the road.

313. The pay examiner or paymaster of the circle within which any such asylum is situated, will pay to the officer in charge of the asylum the expense (not exceeding ₹7 per mensem) of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of a native soldier so received and detained, until he is discharged from the asylum, or, in the case of a man incurably afflicted, for a period of two years only, after which the expense will be treated as an ordinary civil medical charge.

314. In cases where the family of such an insane may require support owing to the allowances of soldiers ceasing on their admission to a lunatic asylum, a special representation may be submitted containing full information for the consideration and orders of the government of the presidency concerned.

315. When a native soldier is discharged from a lunatic asylum as sane, the superintendent of the asylum will make the man over to the military authorities, who will bring him before an invaliding committee to be dealt with in the usual way; if pronounced unfit for military duty and discharged from the service, his passage by rail will be allowed him as in the case of other pensioned soldiers.

NOTE.—Subsistence allowance at two annas a day is authorised for men awaiting their medical examination, with a view to pension or return to military duty, the allowance being subsequently recovered in the cases of those men pensioned, granted a gratuity, or reinstated in the service.

316. When a native soldier is discharged from a lunatic asylum as cured and is permitted to rejoin his corps as a supernumerary, if no vacancy exists, he will be re-enrolled and his pay will recommence from the date of his re-joining; his previous service up to the date on which he was struck off will also be restored to him. (See note to article 315.)

317. When a native soldier of short service is discharged from a lunatic asylum as partially cured and pronounced permanently unfit to contribute to his own livelihood, but fit to be entrusted to the care of his friends, he will be transferred to the pension establishment on an allowance of ₹3 per mensem from date of discharge from the asylum. The stipend will be payable to his friends or relatives on production of the usual life certificate.

318. A native commissioned or non-commissioned officer of short service who may become insane, may be granted a pension up to a maximum of three-fourths of the ordinary pension of his rank.

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INSANES—*concluded.*

Soldiers entitled to Pension.

319. A native soldier who, at the time of his removal to a lunatic asylum, may by length of service be entitled to the benefit of the invalid pension establishment, will be transferred to that establishment on the pension to which he is entitled, and so much of the pension as will cover the cost of his maintenance at the asylum will be deducted, subject to the condition that where there is a family dependent on him, they shall be allowed at least a moiety of it. The pension will be drawn monthly by the officer in charge of the asylum from the pay examiner or paymaster or pension paymaster of the circle in which the asylum is situated.

320. Should a pensioner be discharged and pronounced fit to be entrusted to his friends, he will be entitled, should he not have had a family dependent upon him, to any balance of his pension that may remain after deducting the cost of his maintenance whilst in the asylum.

321. In all cases of recovered men discharged and sent to their homes, the medical officer in charge of the asylum will transmit to the pay examiner or paymaster of the circle in which the man wishes to reside and draw his pension, the duplicate copy of the descriptive roll received from the corps and the discharge certificate, also in the case of pensioners a last-payment certificate, etc.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

Funeral Expenses.

322. All combatant classes of native troops in the Bengal presidency and in the Hyderabad contingent are entitled to their pay up to the date of death inclusive. In the Bombay presidency pay is admitted up to the date of casualty only, and in cases where men die without heirs and the arrears fall to government, a sum of Rs 4 is granted to defray funeral expenses.

Half-mounting.

323. An annual allowance of Rs 5, to be paid quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October of each year, at Rs 1-4 a quarter, will be given in aid of half-mounting to every non-commissioned officer, drummer, bugler, and private of artillery, infantry, sappers and miners, Madras cavalry, and governor general's body-guard, also to each soldier ward orderly in the native infantry, to sub-hospital assistants, to native drivers (excluding those of baggage

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MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

323—concluded.

mules) of British horse, field, and mountain artillery and of native mountain artillery, to salutris (except in Bombay) of British and native mountain artillery, and to shoeing-smiths of native mountain artillery. This allowance will not be given to soldiers of less than 18 months' service, but on completion of that period a proportionate allowance of 6 annas 8 pies per mensem for each month's service in excess of 18 will be paid in arrears, at the first quarterly payment following the completion of the 18 months, together with the allowance due for the ensuing quarter. The calculation will be by calendar months only, 15 days and over being taken as one month, less than 15 days being omitted. Half the above rates are admissible in the same manner to jemadar drivers, drivers, sirdar drivers, jemadar mahouts, mahouts, and assistant mahouts of heavy batteries. A man who rejoins the colours from the reserve commences to draw the half-mounting allowance from the date on which he rejoins the colours.

324. The allowance authorised in article 323 is also admissible to men belonging to the following local corps to be drawn quarterly as stated therein:—

Hyderabad contingent artillery (including drivers and farrier-salutris) and infantry.	Meywar Bhil corps.
Deoli and Erinpura infantry.	Malwa Bhil corps.
	Merwara battalion.
	Bhopal battalion.

Nepal escort.

X.—Money Prizes.

Gardens.

325. An annual grant of Rs 50 is authorised to be drawn by native regiments in the Madras presidency, in which gardens have been established a full twelvemonth either at their last or present station—the amount to be divided into four prizes of Rs 16, 14, 12, and 8, respectively, for general competition.

326. In order that the prizes may be paid on the spot to the winners, presidents of committees may obtain from the commissariat officer, under a station order, an advance equal to the aggregate amount of these prizes; and, in the event of the committee not awarding the full sum, the balance will be repaid to the commissariat officer. As soon as practicable after the proceedings of the committee have terminated, a contingent bill in detail will be forwarded to the district staff officer for the amount actually awarded as prizes, and after countersignature by the officer commanding the district, it will be sent to the commissariat officer who advanced the money, to enable him to adjust his account.

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MONEY PRIZES—*continued*.

• Industrial Exhibitions.

327. The rules contained in articles 1242 and 1243, army regulations, India, volume I, part I, on the subject of the grant of money prizes for contributions to soldiers' industrial exhibitions are applicable to the native army. The whole outlay on the part of government, including prizes and conveyance charges, on account of both British and native troops, is not to exceed R6,000 for each exhibition.

• Skill at Arms and Efficiency in Driving.

328. The following sums are granted annually as prizes to native cavalry regiments in India, including the Hyderabad contingent and local corps under the Government of India, as prizes for proficiency in the use of the sword and lance :—

NOTE.—Lancer regiments are not allowed prizes for sword practice.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1st Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in the regiment. | } R25, and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in gold. |
| 2nd Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in each squadron. | |
| 3rd Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in each troop, of which at least two-thirds, exclusive of recruits, must have competed. When less than two-thirds have competed, the prize will be reduced to R5. | } R15, and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in gold. |
| | |
| | } R10, and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in worsted. |
| | |

Only one of the above prizes can be held by the same man; the next in order of merit will in each case succeed to the prize vacated by the winner of the higher prize.

329. The following sums are granted annually as prizes for good shooting.

NOTE.—Such of the following local corps as are armed with rifles are allowed to participate in the grant of prizes under these rules, *viz.*, Hyderabad contingent, Bhopal battalion, Deoli and Erinpura irregular forces, Meywar Bhil corps and Merwara battalion.

329-I. Prizes for good shooting in the cavalry (including lancers) sappers and miners, and infantry :—

	Annas.	
Cavalry and sappers and miners	5	} For each trained soldier exercised through the annual course of individual firing (1st period range practices.)
Infantry	10	
Infantry	} R20 for each battalion, all the companies of which have been fully exercised.

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MONEY PRIZES—*continued*.329-I.—*concluded*.—

The money thus rendered available is to be allotted in prizes in the following proportion:—

	Cavalry and sappers and miners.	Infantry.
(a) For good performances in the individual firing (1st period range prac- tices).	One-half of the total sum earned.	Three-sixths of the total sum earned.
(b) For good performances in the collective firing (2nd period range prac- tices).	Ditto . . .	Two-sixths of the total sum earned.
(c) For good performances in the field practices.	Nil . . .	One-sixth of the total sum earned.

Prize-holders need not necessarily have qualified as marksmen. The allotment laid down must be adhered to by all concerned, unless, in the opinion of general officers commanding, exceptional conditions should render a special distribution desirable, when they are authorised to sanction such variations as may seem to them to be called for by the exigencies of the case.

Governor's Body-Guard, Madras.

	R
1st Prize.—To the best shot in the body-guard	15
2nd Prize.—To the best shot in each troop	10

Aden Troop.

To the best shot in the troop	10
---------------------------------------	----

329-II. Prizes for judging distance in Cavalry Regiments.

To the best judge of distance in the governor's body-guard, Madras . .	9
To the best judge of distance in the cavalry of the Deoli and Erin- pura irregular forces	10

329. III. Prizes to the Nepal Escort (lump sum) 50

Artillery.

330. Prizes are granted annually to the native non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers of artillery (including the Hyderabad contingent) under regulations published from time to time by the Government of India. These prizes will be issued on and after the 1st April in each year for the competition of the preceding cold season.

Signalling.

331. The following bonuses will be drawn annually on the 1st May by commanding officers on their certificate that the men selected to

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MONEY PRIZES—*concluded.*

receive the money have passed as regimental signallers and maintained the necessary standard of efficiency :—

- (a) to each of the eight best signallers in each native cavalry regiment and battalion of infantry to which the issue of signalling equipment has been authorised—a bonus of ₹5 annually ;
- (b) to each of the three best signallers in each native mountain battery of artillery—a bonus of ₹5 annually.

XI.—Remittances.

• 332. The rules regarding remittance transfer receipts will be found in army regulations, India, volume I, part I, and in the “Instructions for the payment of native troops in India.”

XII.—Rewards and Decorations for Distinguished Conduct.

Order of British India.

333. The “Order of British India” is conferred on native commissioned officers, and on those of European or mixed parentage holding the position of native commissioned officers, for long, faithful, and honorable service. It consists of two classes, receiving respectively the following allowances in addition to the pay and allowances or pension of the member of the order; the allowances are also continued to a member who takes his discharge without pension :—

1st class.		Per diem.
Bengal, including Punjab frontier force, the Hyderabad contingent, and the local corps	106	For subadars, resaldars, and resaldars only, with the title of sirdar bahadur. } R a. p. 2 0 0
Madras	35	
Bombay	34	
TOTAL	175	
2nd class.		
Bengal, including Punjab frontier force, the Hyderabad contingent, and the local corps	137	For all grades of native commissioned officers with the title of bahadur. } 1 0 0
Madras	45	
Bombay	43	
TOTAL	225	

334. Vacancies in the establishment of the “Order of British India” will be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member of the order.

335. All appointments to the “Order of British India” and promotions from the second to the first class are made by the Govern-

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REWARDS AND DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT—*continued*.

ment of India, and the allowance is admitted from the date of appointment in the Gazette of India.

Order of Merit.

336. The order of merit consists of three classes, and is conferred by the Government of India, as a reward for personal bravery, on native officers (including those of European or mixed parentage holding the position of native commissioned officers) and soldiers, without distinction of rank or grade, and without reference to any claims founded on mere length of service and general good conduct. Its advantages may be enjoyed in addition to those conferred by the order of British India.

337. In the very exceptional cases in which the order of merit is conferred on a non-combatant, no payment is to be made until the rate has been decided by the Government of India in the military department. The net pay for calculating "Order of merit" pay of a hospital assistant of any class is fixed at ₹13 per mensem.

338. The following are the monthly rates payable to members in addition to their usual pay and allowances or pension; also to those who leave the service without pension. Order of merit pay will be admitted from the date of the particular act of gallantry for which the order is received:—

(1) Bengal, Bombay and Hyderabad* Cavalry.

	1st class.			2nd class.			3rd class.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Resaldar	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0
Resaidar	36	0	0	24	0	0	12	0	0
Jemadar	14	0	0	9	5	4	4	10	8
Woordie-major	50	0	0	33	5	4	16	10	8
Kote-dafadar	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
Dafadar	10	0	0	6	10	8	3	5	4
Trumpeter, naik and sowar	8	0	0	5	5	4	2	10	8

* Soldiers of the Hyderabad contingent who were admitted to the order of merit before the 1st January 1877 will receive the rates then in force.

(2) Madras Cavalry.

Subadar	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0
Jemadar	24	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
Havildar	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
Naik and trumpeter	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
Trooper	7	8	0	5	0	0	2	8	0

NOTE.—Members (Madras cavalry) of the order who, on the 21st July 1875, were in receipt of higher rates, will draw such higher rates until promoted to a higher class of the order, when they will draw the rates laid down in the above table if they are in excess of those previously drawn.

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REWARDS AND DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT—*continued.*338—*concluded.*

(3) Viceroy's Body-Guard.

	1st class.			2nd class.			3rd class.		
	R	a	p.	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Subadar	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0
Jemadar	24	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
Havildar and trumpet-major	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
Naik and trumpeter	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
Farrier	7	8	0	5	0	0	2	5	0
Trooper	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0

(4) Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad* Infantry and Artillery, and Sappers and Miners.

Subadar	52	0	0	34	10	8	17	5	4
Jemadar	17	0	0	11	5	4	5	10	8
Havildar	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Naik	7	0	0	4	10	8	2	5	4
Sepoy	5	8	0	3	10	8	1	13	4

The note to clause (2) above for members of the Madras cavalry is also applicable to members of other arms of Madras troops.

* Soldiers of the Hyderabad contingent who were admitted to the order of merit before the 1st January 1877 receive the rates then in force.

339. As a rule the allowance for members of the third class will be fixed at the rate laid down for the rank in which the act of valour was performed. It does not increase on promotion; but if promotion shall be conferred upon a soldier as an additional reward for such act of valour either previously to actual admission to the order of merit or subsequently, and with effect from date of the act of valour, then the order of merit allowance will be fixed at the rate laid down for the superior rank.

340. On promotion to a higher class of the order of merit, the allowance held in the lower grade will always be surrendered.

341. The widow of a member will be entitled to receive the pension conferred by the order upon her husband for three years after the date of his decease; and in the case of a plurality of wives, the first married is to have the preference.

Meritorious Service and Good-Conduct Rewards.

342. The following grants of good-conduct medals, with annuities and gratuities, are authorised for the native armies of India, including the Hyderabad contingent and Central India horse, also the viceroy's body-guard, the governor's body-guard, Bombay, and the Aden troop, but not other local corps:—

(a) To each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the three presidencies, a silver medal inscribed "For meritorious service,"

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REWARDS AND DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT—continued.

with an annuity of Rs25. For dafadars and havildars only (including havildar-majors and kote dafadar-majors).

- (b) To each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the three presidencies, annually, two silver medals inscribed "For long service and good-conduct," with a gratuity of Rs25 each. For rank and file only.
- (c) The two native mountain batteries in Bengal and the five batteries of the Punjab frontier force will be considered collectively as two units, each of which will get the same grant as a regiment of cavalry or infantry. The four field batteries of the Hyderabad contingent will be considered as collectively equal to half a unit, and the two mountain batteries in Bombay as together equivalent to half a unit, and each half-unit will receive the same grant as a regiment of cavalry or infantry every second year.
- (d) The viceroy's body-guard, the governor's body-guard, Bombay, and the Aden troop will be regarded collectively as one half-unit, and the medals will be granted under the following conditions:—
 - (i) One meritorious service medal with annuity, to be always held by a qualified individual on the active list of one of the three corps, vacancies being filled by corps in succession.
 - (ii) One long service medal with gratuity will be given to each corps as under—
 - To His Excellency the Viceroy's body-guard and the Aden troop, every third year.
 - To the body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, every fourth year.
 - (iii) One long service medal without gratuity will be given every fourth year to the most deserving soldier of each corps who is for immediate discharge, or who has been discharged since the previous grants.

343. The grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service will only be made on the occurrence of a vacancy by the death, promotion, or reduction to the ranks of the annuitant, or by the discharge to pension of an annuitant who is not specially permitted to retain the annuity in addition to pension, or by the forfeiture of a pensioner's annuity under article 496. The payment of the annuity will be made in arrears on the 1st April of each year. Should an annuitant become a casualty during the year, his estate will receive such portion of the annuity as may be due up to date of casualty, his successor receiving the balance only on the 1st April following.

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The medals and gratuities for long service and good-conduct will be issued annually on the 1st April, irrespective of vacancies.

344. The following good-conduct medals, with or without annuities and gratuities, are authorised for native drivers attached to British batteries of artillery:—

<i>Batteries.</i>	<i>Equivalent number of units.</i>	<i>Number of medals.</i>
(a) 8 European mountain batteries	1½	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, with annuity for havildars. 3, yearly, with gratuities, for rank and file. 3, biennially, without gratuities (<i>i. e.</i>, one for the 1st and two for the 2nd year).
(b) 4 Heavy batteries	¾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, with annuity for havildars. 3, biennially, with gratuities, for rank and file (<i>i. e.</i>, one for the 1st and two for the 2nd year).
(c) Horse artillery, field batteries and ammunition column units	¾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, biennially, without gratuity. 3, biennially, with gratuities, for rank and file (<i>i. e.</i>, one for the 1st and two for the 2nd year). 1, biennially, without gratuity.

345. A dafadar or havildar will be eligible for the medal and annuity who has completed 18 years' service with the colours (during which time his conduct shall have been decidedly meritorious), who has never been convicted by a court-martial during that period, and who has not been entered more than five times in the regimental defaulters' book. Drum, trumpet, bugle, and fife-majors, not of European extraction, are also eligible for the medal and annuity under the conditions above quoted. After discharge the annuity may be held in addition to pension on a certificate from the commanding officer that the conduct of the recipient has been such as to warrant its continuance, but in that case, no additional medal with annuity for meritorious service will be available for the regiment or unit to which the recipient belonged until a vacancy occurs by his death, or forfeiture of annuity under article 496.

346. A sowar or sepoy, including a lance-dafadar, naik, or lance-naik, will be eligible for a good-conduct medal and gratuity; provided he has completed 20 years' service with the colours (during which time his conduct shall have been decidedly meritorious), has never been convicted by a court-martial during that period, has not been entered more than five times in the regimental defaulters' book, and (in the case of troops entitled to good-conduct pay) is in possession of three good-conduct badges (including, in the case of a lance-dafadar, naik, and lance-naik, any badges he may have been in possession of at the time of promotion).

347. Service in the Burma Police battalions rendered by non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Burma battalions of the Madras infantry which reckons for good-conduct pay and pension

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under articles 96 and 539, also reckons for good-conduct medals with annuity or gratuity.

348. The medal and annuity for meritorious service cannot be held by a non-commissioned officer concurrently with the good-conduct medal; on receipt of the former, a non-commissioned officer in possession of a good-conduct medal will surrender the latter. In the event of an annuitant being promoted to a commission, the medal may be retained by him, but the annuity must be relinquished, and it will become available for disposal, with a new medal, to some other non-commissioned officer. Similarly, on reduction to the ranks or sentence by a court-martial to forfeiture of the medal, a non-commissioned officer will relinquish his medal and the annuity. A non-commissioned officer transferred to the pension establishment may take his meritorious service medal with him, whether he relinquishes his annuity or not.

XIII.—Schools.

349. The following amounts are authorised to be drawn by commanding officers of corps (under the orders of the commander-in-chief only in Bengal) with the exception of cavalry corps in the Bombay presidency (see article 68F) for the purposes specified:—

NOTE.—In the Bengal presidency the allowance for the school-room or shed may be drawn in advance, if required, for building a school-room.

	R	a.	p.	
For purchase of school prizes (Bombay and Madras) . . .	36	0	0	annually.
„ books for school use (ditto) . . .	84	0	0	„
„ stationery and school-utensils (ditto) . . .	50	0	0	„
„ repair and renewal of school-room or shed (Bengal and Bombay only) Rs 5 monthly, or, . . .	60*	0	0	„
„ school books and stationery (Bengal only) . . .	15	0	0	monthly.

* This allowance is sanctioned for stations in the Madras presidency where the school-room is not provided by the state.

An allowance of Rs 5 a month is sanctioned for stationery in the Meywar Bhil corps, and the same amount for the school-room or shed in the Bhopal battalion. The above allowance for the school-room or shed is also sanctioned for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, and native mountain battery, Punjab frontier force, also for each native mountain battery, Bengal and Bombay.

350. A grant-in-aid to the following extent is sanctioned for each native cavalry and infantry regiment and corps of sappers and miners in the Madras and Bombay presidencies in which a girls' school has been established:—

	R	a.	p.	
When the number of regular attendants of a teachable age amounts to 10 and less than 15 . . .	10	0	0	monthly.
When the number amounts to 15 or upwards . . .	15	0	0	„

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SCHOOLS—*concluded.*

Retrospective effect cannot be given to this grant beyond six months or any shorter period during which the school may have been in process of formation, and then only on the understanding that the charge has been actually incurred.

351. An allowance of one anna a month is authorised as a tuition fee for each recruit of the Bombay army attending the regimental school; the allowance is payable for the period—*viz.*, one year—the recruit is required to attend the school either before or after joining the ranks.

XIV.—Special Allowances.

352. The following monthly allowances are authorised for such native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men as may be selected to attend the native military survey class at the Thomason College, Rurki, during their stay there:—

	R.	a.	p.
Commissioned officer	15	0	0
Non-commissioned officer	10	0	0
Private	5	0	0

Those who may be remanded to their corps will receive no allowances.

353. The following permanent monthly allowances will be passed to such of the above grades as may pass through their course creditably and qualify themselves as surveyors, draughtsmen, and guides, irrespectively of any allowances which may be given to men employed on special service:—

	R.	a.	p.
Commissioned officer	10	0	0
Non-commissioned officer	5	0	0
Private	2	0	0

In lieu of the above allowances, Rurki trained military surveyors when employed on field duty receive the allowances laid down in article 352 from the date following that on which they leave their regiments for employment on field duty.

354. The allowances laid down in article 353 will be granted only to those men whose qualifications stand the test of periodical examination, as prescribed in India army circulars, clause 92 of 1881; but men of the Punjab frontier force in receipt of the allowances on the 31st August 1880 will continue to draw them without further test.

NOTE.—The allowances laid down in article 353 will no longer be given to native officers; and those who attain the commissioned rank after passing the qualifying course will also relinquish the allowance on promotion: this rule will, however, apply only to those entering the Rurki college after the 12th October 1883.

355. An allowance of Rs20 per mensem, in addition to regimental pay and allowances, is granted to the native non-commissioned officer or soldier who may be appointed assistant teacher of the native

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES—*concluded*.

military survey class, Rurki, for the period (10 months) the class is under instruction.

356. The allowances mentioned in article 352 are admissible to such of the above ranks as may be subsequently attached for instruction to parties of the topographical survey (including periods of recess) or to the quartermaster general's department.

357 Under the Bombay regulations an allowance, as below, is granted on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Her Majesty's birthday:—to subadar-majors and subadars, 8 annas; jemadars, 4 annas; hospital assistants, havildars, naiks, drum and fife-majors, 2 annas; sepoy and drummers, 1 anna. These rates are also granted to the corresponding grades in the silahdar cavalry.

358. Dry batta at the rates of batta of their respective grades is payable on Her Majesty's birthday to natives and Indo-Britons of the effective commissioned, non-commissioned, and inferior grades of the troops of the Hyderabad contingent (with the exception of pension boys), medical subordinates and regimental followers.

359. Under the Madras regulations dry batta at the rates of batta of their respective grades is payable on New Year's Day, Her Majesty's birthday, and other occasions on which commanding officers of stations, etc., at their discretion and in compliance with established custom, may deem it proper to authorise the indulgence, or when specially ordered by government, to natives and Indo-Britons of the effective and non-effective commissioned, non-commissioned, and inferior grades* of the army, with the exception of recruit and pension boys, and medical subordinates. This allowance is payable in addition to any other batta due. (See article 110.)

* Regimental followers, *vis.*, bhitis, puckallies, tindals, store lascars.

360. The rewards laid down in article 812, part I, for passing examinations in the Burmese language are admissible to native officers and soldiers.

361. An allowance of R4 per mensem each is admissible to a native non-commissioned officer and driver directed to accompany an officer of royal artillery, temporarily attached to the remount department, for the purpose of purchasing mules for mountain batteries. The allowance can be drawn only for the periods they are absent from their own station on this duty.

XV.—Stoppages.

362. Stoppages from native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men (other than those awarded under the articles of war) on account of retrenchments, pay overdrawn, losses or damages, etc.,

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General Regulations:

STOPPAGES—*concluded.*

will be effected from pay and allowances, to the extent of one-third of such pay and allowances for any month.

XVI.—Subsistence or Family Allowance.

363. The European or East Indian wife of a European, or son of a European, attached to a native corps as a band havildar, trumpeter, farrier, bugler, drummer or fifer, is entitled to subsistence allowance for herself and legitimate children at the following monthly rates :—

	R	a.	p.
Subsistence allowance for herself, if a European	5	0	0
Ditto . . ditto, if an East Indian	3	8	0
Ditto for a legitimate child	2	8	0

The claim of such a man to the allowance for his family must be supported by† certificates of descent and education, and that he was married with the consent of his commanding officer. The allowance to the children will be continued until they attain the age of 16 years unless previously provided for.

NOTE—This article is not applicable to the Hyderabad contingent.

† In the Bombay presidency, the certificates that their paternal or maternal grandfathers were Europeans, or that the fathers of the claimants and their husbands are, or were, of unmixed European descent, have been dispensed with; all East Indian staff sergeants and others holding any rank in which the monthly family allowance is claimable shall be entitled to the same advantages regarding it as Europeans similarly situated. The term "East Indian" will be considered as extending to the descendants, without any subsequent intermarriage with a native, of parties recognized as East Indians, *i.e.*, who prove themselves to be originally descended from European fathers.

XVII.—Travelling Allowances.

364. Members of the hospital assistant class are allowed, in ordinary cases, three days' preparatory leave when ordered to proceed from one station to another, or to join their appointments on admission into the service; but in cases of emergency they must start within 24 hours of the receipt of orders. When no rail or steam communication exists, the journey should be performed at the rate of 15 miles a day, halting one or two days on the road, if necessary; when proceeding by rail, the rate of travelling will be regulated by the current time tables. Native medical subordinates infringing these rules, and failing to submit satisfactory explanation, will be treated as absent without leave and liable to forfeiture of pay for as many days as they may be absent beyond the time allowed.

365. Members of the hospital assistant class when marching or in the field or on foreign service, will be allowed the usual rates of field allowance—see article 31.

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Section IV.

XVIII.—Working Pay.

366. Working pay is a remuneration for work performed on military works or public roads, and for the military services required by the ordnance and other departments of the army. It may also be issued for the performance of special duties at sieges, for army signalling duties in the field, and in any other cases in the field, when such issue may appear desirable to the general or other officer commanding.

367. All charges for working pay for all branches of the service, except when otherwise specified, must be supported by statements showing the nature of the work for which pay is claimed, and the authority for the performance of the work and for the issue of working pay on account of it.

368. Working pay is to be paid in addition to all regimental pay and allowances.

369. The following are the daily rates of working pay for all native troops except the sappers and miners:—

Subadar	8 As.
Jemadar	6 "
Non-commissioned officers and rank and file	2 "

370 The working day will be reckoned at eight hours. For broken periods the proportion of working pay will be:—

For less than 2 hours	Nil.
For 2 hours	$\frac{1}{4}$ day's working pay.
From 2 to 4 hours	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
From 4 to 6	$\frac{3}{4}$ " "
From 6 to 8	a full day's pay.

And for longer periods in the same proportion. For work in water an addition of 25 per cent. will be made to the above rates

371. When it is found desirable to employ native soldiers on piece or task work, the officer in principal charge of the work shall allot such pieces or tasks as should enable men using fair diligence to earn the same remuneration as would be paid them under daily or hourly rates for an equal kind and quantity of work. In dividing the amount earned, each man should be paid in proportion to the quantity and quality of the work he has actually performed.

372. When native soldiers are employed by piece-work on public works of a civil nature under a civil department, involving exceptional hardship and exposure, regard should be had to the current rates for similar civil labour, and the prices for such military labour should be so adjusted as to give a reasonable but not excessive remuneration, taking into account the advantages in other respects enjoyed by the soldier over the civil labourer.

373. Should a soldier employed on works be guilty of misconduct or show himself negligent or inefficient, the British officer in principal charge of the works may stop the whole or any portion of his work-

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section IV.

General Regulations. •

WORKING PAY—*continued.*

ing pay for the day or days on which he is guilty of such misconduct, provided the offence be committed while on the duty for which he is in receipt of working pay.

Sappers and Miners.

374. The native ranks of the sappers and miners receive working pay under the same regulations as the rest of the army, except when otherwise specified.

375. Commandants, and officers commanding detachments, of sappers and miners are empowered to authorise the execution of works by their men and the issue of the rates of pay prescribed in article 385, clause 3, when such works form part of the authorised courses of instruction in the professional duties of the corps, inclusive of the annual field-work and musketry courses. In cases in which it may be considered desirable to incur expenditure on instructional or experimental works other than the above, or on the supply or repair of authorised engineering equipment, a report showing the object and necessity of the work, with estimate of cost (not exceeding in each case Rs500) and descriptive details, will be made by the commandant of the corps, or with his concurrence by the commanding officer of a detachment, to the general officer commanding, who is empowered to give the necessary sanction for the issue of pay at full rates within the limits of the available grants. Should an estimate exceed Rs500 it will be submitted for the sanction of the commander-in-chief. On field service or at camps of exercise the execution of works as above, and the supply or repair of equipments, will be authorised by the commanding royal engineer under the orders of the officer in command of the force, full rates of working pay being admissible.

376. The following are the daily rates of working pay in the sappers and miners :—

Subadar	...	...	8 As.
Jemadar	...	...	6 "
OTHER NATIVE RANKS.	Sapper artificers of the Bengal sappers and miners, see arts. 377 and 378.	A rate	12 "
		B "	9 "
		C "	6 "
	All other sappers and miners }	1st "	4 "
		2nd "	3 "
		3rd "	2 "

NOTE.—Native officers and non-commissioned officers of the Burma sappers and miners, who have been selected from the Madras corps of sappers and miners, receive rates of working pay at 50 per cent. in excess of those they may be entitled to in India, such enhanced rates being paid them for every day they are present and effective in Burma. Men enlisted as artificers in the Burma company of sappers and miners receive the same rates of working pay as are allowed to the sapper artificers of the Bengal corps. Men enlisted as ordinary sappers will, until they qualify as artificers, receive working pay at the first rate, under the rules generally applicable to the native ranks in corps of sappers and miners.

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Division I.

General Regulations.

Section IV.

WORKING PAY—*continued.*

377. In the Bengal sappers and miners, non-commissioned officers and sappers who are duly qualified in the trades specified in the following scale, and who are within the numbers therein laid down, may be rated for working pay as sapper-artificers on the A, B and C ratings, according to their qualifications; and on being so rated, shall receive the corresponding rates of working pay while employed at the trades or employments for which they are rated:—

Scale of Sapper-artificers in the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Detail.		Numbers.	REMARKS.
Artificers.	Bricklayers A class.	1	In case vacancies on A rating cannot be filled by qualified men, the numbers on B or C rating, or on the two together, may be correspondingly increased. And if vacancies on B rating cannot be filled up, the numbers on C rating may be correspondingly increased.
	" B "	6	
	Carpenters A "	2	
	" B "	6	
	" C "	33	
	Coppersmiths B "	1	
	" C "	15	
	Smiths A "	2	
	" B "	6	
	" C "	39	
	Stonemasons B "	1	
	" C "	6	
Various, in Recruit Depot		18	
Total of sapper-artificers		136	

378. The classification of non-commissioned officers and sappers of the Bengal sappers and miners on the A, B and C ratings for working pay will be decided, within the limits laid down in the preceding article, by the commanding officer on the report of boards assembled by him to examine and report upon the qualifications of candidates. The standards of qualification for sapper artificers will be as under, and will be reported upon in detail by the boards of examination.

Sapper-artificers for A, B and C ratings must be very superior workmen, and for A and B ratings must also be in possession of second and third class certificates of education, respectively, as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume XIV, Appendices D, E and F.

379 Sapper-artificers classed for working pay on the A, B and C ratings shall receive working pay as under for every day they are present and effective—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a)—On active service in the field, including
journeys from their stations and
back again | } Full rates
of their
ratings.
First rate. |
| (b)—While undergoing training as recruits . | |

Division I. Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

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General Regulations.

WORKING PAY—*continued.*

(c)—At other times, for any day or days on which they are not employed at their trades,—but only if employed on works and duties for which the issue of working pay to the native ranks of corps of sappers and miners is admissible under existing rules

} On the ratings next below those in which they are rated.

380. Working pay at the A, B or C ratings may be granted to three qualified native sappers employed in the field-printing, photographic, and lithographic section of the A company of sappers and miners in each presidency.

381. The native non-commissioned officers and sappers to whom articles 377 to 379 do not apply will be rated for working pay in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ratings, according to their qualifications, by the commandants of the sapper corps. In the case of the first rating, the trade or occupation on account of which each man is appointed to that rating must be specified in the order appointing him.

382. For any time for which he is entitled to receive working pay, each native non-commissioned officer or sapper not rated as a sapper-artificer shall receive it according to his rating; except that men on the first or second rating, when not employed on the trades or occupations for which they have been so rated, shall receive the next lower rate in each case. This article does not apply to men who are paid under articles 383 and 385.

383. The following non-commissioned officers and sappers shall receive working pay at their respective ratings for every day on which they are present and effective:—

Bugle-majors.
Drill-havildars.
Drill-naiks.

Color-havildars.
Havildar-instructors.
Pay-havildars.

Sappers employed under garrison instructors.

384. Buglers may be rated for working pay according to their qualifications as specified in article 381, at any rating not higher than the first; and when employed as sappers on works for which working pay is issued, may draw it under the regulations applicable to the other native ranks. Recruit boys may similarly be rated on either the second or third rating, and may draw working pay under the conditions above specified.

385. Any native officer or soldier of the sappers and miners not being an artificer or recruit and not being mentioned in article 383, may receive working pay for every day he is present and effective at one rate lower than his rating if on the first or second rating, and at

Native Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

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General Regulations.

Section IV.

WORKING PAY—*concluded*.

his actual rating if on the third rating, when employed in the manner specified below:—

- (1).—When on active service in the field except as provided for in article 375.
- (2).—When proceeding to, or returning from, active service including time on board ship.
- (3).—When undergoing an authorised course of instruction in the professional duties of his corps, including the field work and musketry courses.

386. Recruits, not being artificers, under instruction in engineer duties excepting drill and musketry, shall receive the third rate of working pay. Those who exhibit zeal and attention on the works may be advanced to the second rate.

387. Working pay is not to be issued to soldiers (1) on account of fatigue duty; (2) absent with or without leave; (3) sick in hospital or quarters; (4) under arrest or prisoners in confinement prior to a conviction; (5) undergoing imprisonment; (6) in receipt of allowances for charge of regimental transport animals.

388. The officer commanding any sapper corps, or any detachment of a sapper corps away from its head quarters, is empowered at his discretion to remove any man under his command from a higher to a lower rating for working pay, either temporarily or permanently, on account of inefficiency, or as a punishment for any offence connected with the work for which such pay is drawn; or he can deprive any such man of his working pay for the day or days on which such offence may be committed.

389. All permanent changes of rating for working pay must be notified in the regimental orders of the corps concerned, copies of such notifications being attached as vouchers to the pay lists in which the altered rates of pay are first drawn.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Division II.—FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

SECTION I.—ENLISTMENT AND DISCHARGE.

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I—Enlistment.

390. All authorised establishments are to be entertained by the officers under whose immediate control they are placed. The classes of followers to be “attested” are specified in the Indian articles of war; all other public followers borne on muster rolls and in receipt of government pay are styled enlisted followers.

391. All men of the army hospital corps are enlisted and attested under the Indian articles of war as hospital attendants of Her Majesty’s Indian army.

392. Men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars are enlisted and attested under the Indian articles of war.

II.—Discharge.

393. Commanding officers are authorised to grant discharge to any non-combatant followers who are mustered and borne on the rolls of their corps, subject, in the case of those entitled to pension, to the rules which regulate the discharge of fighting men.

394. A proportionate number of syces and grass-cutters of mounted corps are to be discharged on the occurrence of casualties among the horses (except syces in the royal artillery and British cavalry, who will be retained); but if vacancies exist in other troops, they should be transferred thereto: in such cases jorawallahs, should there be no vacancies for their employment in that capacity, will receive the pay only of single bundle grass-cutters. This rule is not applicable to troops on active service.

395. The provisions of articles 19-20 as regards soldiers enlisted before the 1st December 1886, and articles 26-27, sanctioning gratuities to short service men on discharge, are applicable to those non-combatants who are entitled to pension under military rules (articles 608, 609, 613 and 614); those entertained after the 27th February 1889 and not entitled to pension will receive gratuities or

Followers of British and Native Troops. Division II.

Enlistment and Discharge.

Section I.

DISCHARGE—*concluded*.

compassionate allowances only, under the provisions of articles 608 and 609. The gratuity to a puckalli will be calculated on the pay of a bhisti.

396. Gratuities according to the civil pension code may be granted to inferior public servants of all classes who are discharged from the service, not being entitled to pension under military rules, provided they were entertained before the 27th February 1889.

397. Men of the army hospital corps superannuated on attaining the age of 55 years, will, if not entitled to pension, receive a gratuity equivalent to that which would be given (article 398) were they discharged in consequence of the report of an invaliding committee.

398. Men who have served in the army hospital corps for more than six and less than twenty years, and who are pronounced by an invaliding committee to be unfit for further service, will receive, on discharge, a gratuity equal to one month's pay (including good-conduct pay), as received at the time of discharge, for every two years of their service.

399. Men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars may be granted gratuities on discharge on the following scale:—

(a) Less than 5 years' service	Nil.
(b) Five years' to less than 10 years' service	Three months' pay.
(c) Ten years' to less than 20 years' service	Six months' pay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION II.—FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

SECTION II.—REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

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I.—Rates.

The corps of sub-marine mining lascars in India.

400 The monthly pay of each grade is as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Serang of lascars	30	0	0
Tindal	25	0	0
Lascars, 1st class	20	0	0
Do., 2nd "	18	0	0
Do., 3rd "	16	0	0
Do., 4th "	14	0	0
Engine-drivers	25	0	0
Carpenters	25	0	0
Smiths	25	0	0

Men in hospital, suffering from injuries received in the execution of their duty, will be entitled to full pay; under other circumstances, to half pay only.

401. The monthly fixed rates of pay of followers of British and native troops are as follows:

British Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

401-I.

Army Hospital Corps.

	GRADES.		Pay per mensem.		Batta* per mensem.
			R	a. p.	R a. p.
Cook	{	1st grade	9	0 0	1 0 0
		2nd "	7	0 0	1 0 0
		3rd "	5	0 0	1 0 0

* Batta is admissible to men of the army hospital corps when serving at hill stations, or when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. When proceeding by rail batta is admissible under the conditions of article 119(1).

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RATES—continued.

British Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

401-I.—concl'd. Army Hospital Corps—conclude

	GRADES.	Pay		Batta*	
		per mensem.		per mensem.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ward-sweeper†	{ 1st grade	6	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 2nd „	5	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 3rd „	4	0 0	1	0 0
Ward-servant‡	{ 1st grade	9	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 2nd „	7	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 3rd „	5	0 0	1	0 0
Water-carrier	{ 1st grade	7	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 2nd „	6	0 0	1	0 0
	{ 3rd „	5	0 0	1	0 0

401-II. Other Hospital Establishments.

Sweeper, female (a)	5	0 0	1	0 0
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401.-III. Artificers and Others.

	GRADES.	Pay		Batta	
		per mensem.		per mensem.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Barwallah, or sword-grinder (one per battery of horse, field, and mountain artillery, and squadron of cavalry, on field service only)		7	0 0	...	
Bhisti (b)		5	0 0	1	0 0
Bildar (c)		3	8 0		
Bullock-driver		5	0 0	1	0 0
Carpenter (f)		10	0 0	2	0 0
Ditto, mistry (e)		14	0 0	3	0 0
Chowdry (f)		11	0 0	...	

* Batta is admissible to men of the army hospital corps when serving at hill stations or when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. When proceeding by rail Batta is admissible under the conditions of article 119 (1).

† An allowance of one rupee per month is sanctioned for the senior ward-sweeper in each hospital for the custody and care of leeches.

‡ Ward-sweepers of the 3rd grade at Barrackpore, Calcutta, Dargiling, Dum-Dum, receive Rs. 5, and in the Peshawar district, Rs. 3-0 per mensem.

§ The senior qualified ward-servant in each hospital receives an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem for conducting the duties of barber.

(a) Rs. 10 at Darjeeling and Rs. 7 at Ranikhet, inclusive of hill-batta and compensation for dearthness of food. A female sweeper of the station hospital for soldiers' wives and children, at the following station receives the special rate of pay specified, in addition to which compensation for dearthness of food is not admissible, and service does not qualify for pension :—

Rs. 6 at Rurki.

(b) Batta is admissible to bhistis when serving at hill stations.

(c) At stations where bildars are not procurable on Rs. 3 per mensem, they may be entertained on the lowest prevailing rates of labour. Bildars thus engaged are not entitled to batta when marching or compensation for dearthness of provisions.

(d) In mountain batteries, Rs. 12.

(e) In mountain batteries, the head carpenter receives Rs. 18.

(f) When two batteries are located at the same station, 1 mutsuddy at Rs. 5 and 1 weighman at Rs. 4 per mensem are allowed; and for more than two batteries, 1 chowdry at Rs. 11 and 2 weighmen at Rs. 4 each per mensem. No bazar establishment is authorised for a garrison company.

PART II. NATIVE TROOPS.

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Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued.

British Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

401-III—continued.

Artificers and Others—continued

	GRADES.	Pay			Batta		
		per mensem.			per mensem.		
		R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Cook (a)		5	0	0	...		
Fileman (b)		8	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto		7	0	0	2	0	0
Fireman (c)		10	0	0	2	0	0
Grass-cutter (d)		4	0	0	1	0	0
Grass-cutter Jorawallah (e)		5	0	0	2	0	0
Hammerman (f)		7	0	0	2	0	0
Lascar, store		6	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, tent		5	12	0	1	0	0
Moochi		10	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto		7	0	0	2	0	0
Munshi (g)		18	0	0	...		
Mutsuddy (h)		5	0	0	...		
Puckalli (i)		9	0	0	3	0	0
Saddler (mountain batteries)		{ 12	0	0 (j)			
		{ 10	0	0	...		
Shoeing-smith, or nalbund (k)		7	0	0			
Smith (l)		14	0	0			
Ditto, misty (m)		12	0	0	3	0	0
Sweeper (n)		4	0	0	1	0	0

(a) In mountain batteries only.

(b) In heavy batteries, R7.

(c) In heavy batteries, R7.

(d) An extra monthly allowance of R1 each is granted to three grass-cutters in each battery of horse artillery, and two grass-cutters in each battery of field artillery, appointed chowdries of grass-cutters.

(e) One rupee extra per mensem is allowed to two grass-cutters per squadron of British cavalry appointed chowdries of grass-cutters. Jorawallah grass-cutters when discharged with gratuity receive the same rates as single-bundle grass-cutters.

(f) In heavy batteries, R6.

(g) In mountain batteries only.

(h) When two batteries are located at the same station, 1 mutsuddy at R5 per mensem is allowed; and for more than two batteries, 1 chowdry at R11 per mensem. No bazar establishment is authorised for a garrison company.

(i) Batta is admissible to puckallis when serving at hill stations.

(j) This rate of pay is passed to one saddler in each mountain battery subject to his obtaining a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of a harness and saddlery factory.

(k) In heavy batteries, R15. When a heavy battery goes on service the commanding officer is authorised to entertain a nalbund on the usual rate of pay, in addition to the two nalbunds on the permanent establishment of the battery.

(l) In mountain batteries only.

(m) In mountain batteries, the head smith receives R18.

(n) At Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Fort William, R5; in the Peshawar District, R4-8-0. Batta is admissible to sweepers when serving at hill stations.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RATES—continued.

British Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

401-III—concluded.

Artificers and Others—concluded.

GRADES.	Pay per mensem.			Batta, per mensem.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
* Syce (a) { under 3 years' service (b)	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, hospital (British cavalry) (b)	5	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, jemadar	5	0	0	1	0	0
Tindal (artillery)	7	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto (cavalry and infantry)	7	8	0	3	0	0
Transport driver (c) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	9	8	0	2	0	0
Transport driver dafadar (c) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	6	0	0	...		
Transport driver jemadar (c) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	8	0	0	...		
Weighman (d)	10	0	0	...		
	4	0	0	...		

Native Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

Hospital Establishments.

402.

Bhisti* (e)	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cook* (f)	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dhobi (g)	5	0	0	...		
Dooly-bearer (h)	5	0	0	(i) 1	0	0
Ditto, mate } Local corps only	6	0	0	(i) 1	0	0

(a) Syces at Barrackpore, Umballa, and in the Punjab receive Rs5, irrespective of length of service; with the mounted branches at Rawal Pindi, and with the royal artillery at Peshawar, Rs6.

(b) Syces under 3 years' service may be granted Rs4-8 per month, on the authority of general officers commanding districts, when considered absolutely necessary. Rs2 per month are allowed to one of the hospital syces in each battery of royal horse and field artillery who may be appointed to assist the farrier in taking charge of the infirmary. A monthly allowance of Rs2 each is granted to three syces per battery of horse artillery, and in each battery of field artillery to which two reserve ammunition wagon units are attached, and to two syces in all other batteries of field artillery, employed in the repair of line gear. A similar allowance is granted to 4 syces per squadron of British cavalry employed in the repair of line gear, and to 2 syces per squadron appointed jemadars of syces.

(c) Transport drivers of all ranks are entitled to batta when marching and when serving in the hills under army regulations, India, vol. V, and receive compensation for dearth of food, hutting-money, and pension under the rules applicable to transport followers.

(d) When two batteries are located at the same station, one weighman at Rs4 per mensem is allowed, and for more than two batteries, two weighmen at Rs4 each per mensem. No bazar establishment is authorised for a garrison company.

(e) Bhistis with native cavalry regiments, Central India horse, Punjab frontier force, Bengal mountain batteries, governor-general's body-guard, and Malwa Bhil corps, receive Rs5; with the Erinpura and Meywar Bhil corps, Rs4-8; at Alipore, Barrackpore, Dacca, Dum-Dum, Fort William, Jhelum, Nowshera, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Sialkot, Talagunge, Rs5; at Cachar and Buxa Rs6 and with regiments in Assam Rs7.

(f) At Alipore, Barrackpore, Dacca, Dum-Dum, Fort William, Jhelum, Nowshera, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Sialkot, Talagunge, with the Malwa Bhil corps, Punjab frontier force, Bengal mountain batteries and viceroy's body-guard, cooks receive Rs5.

(g) With the Bhopal battalion only.

(h) With Central India horse, Rs6.

(i) Not admissible to dooly-bearers attached to the Deoli irregular infantry and the Merwara battalion which are provided with carriage at the expense of the state.

* Entitled to batta when serving at hill stations.

PART II. . NATIVE TROOPS.

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Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued.

Native Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

402—concluded.

Hospital Establishment—concluded.

GRADES.	Pay		Batta	
	per mensem.		per mensem	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Goorgah* (a)	4	0 0	1	0 0
Sweeper ¹ (b)	4	0 0	1	0 0
Ward-servant* (c)	5	0 0	1	0 0

402-I.

Artificers and Others.

Armourer (d)	37	0 0	...
Bhisti* (e)	5	0 0	1 0 0
Bildar (f)	3	8 0	1 0 0
Carpenter (g)	6	0 0	1 0 0
Ditto, mistry (h)	9	0 0	1 8 0
Chowdry (i)	11	0 0	...
Cook, native mountain batteries	5	0 0	...
Grass-cutter	4	8 0	...
Ditto, jorawallah	9	0 0	...
Langri, or cook (j)	5	0 0	...
Lascar (k)	5	0 0	...
Ditto, store	5	0 0	...
Ditto, tent	5	12 0	1 0 0
Moochi (l)	7	0 0	2 0 0
Munshi (m)	10	0 0	...
Mutsuddy (n)	5	0 0	...

(a) Goorgahs with the Punjab frontier force, and at Alipore, Fort William, Barrackpore Dum-Dum, Dacca, Jhelum, Nowshera, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Sialkot, Talagunge, receive Rs 5; at Cachar and Buxa Rs 6 and with regiments in Assam Rs 7.

(b) Sweepers with the Punjab frontier force, Bengal mountain batteries, viceroy's body-guard, and at Alipore, Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Dacca, Jhelum, Nowshera, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Sialkot, Talagunge, receive Rs 5; at Cachar and Buxa Rs 6 and with regiments in Assam Rs 7, an extra allowance of Rs 2 being granted to the senior sweeper with regiments in Assam for supplying leeches.

(c) With the Punjab frontier force, Bengal mountain batteries and the Bhopal battalion, Rs 6; at Cachar and Buxa and with regiments in Assam Rs 7.

(d) With the Nepal escort only Rs 7.

(e) With regiments in Assam, Rs 7. In Bengal and Punjab cavalry regiments, Central India horse, and Meywar Bhil corps, Rs 4-8; with the guide cavalry, Rs 4; with the Malwa Bhil corps, Rs 7; with the Nepal escort, Rs 6.

(f) Batta is not admissible to bildars who are in receipt of local rates of pay. Bildars with the Bhopal battalion, body-guard, and Nepal escort, receive Rs 5; with the Meywar Bhil corps, Rs 4; with regiments in Assam, station rates.

(g) Rs 12 in Bengal and Punjab mountain batteries.

(h) Rs 18 in Bengal and Punjab mountain batteries.

(i) Rs 10 in the Bhopal battalion.

(j) With regiments in Assam Rs 7.

(k) With regiments in Assam Rs 7; in the guide corps (cavalry and infantry) and Deoli and Erinpura irregular force, Rs 5-12; with the body-guard and Nepal escort, Rs 6-12.

(l) With the Nepal escort.

(m) Allowed only in the mountain batteries (see article 48).

(n) Rs 10 in the Deoli and Erinpura irregular force; with regiments in Assam Rs 7; Rs 6 in the guide corps infantry.

* Entitled to batta when serving at hill stations.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RATES—continued.

Native Troops.

Bengal and Punjab.

402-I—concluded.

Artificers and Others—concluded.

GRADES.	Pay		Batta	
	per mensem.		per mensem.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Puckalli (a)	9	0 0	3	0 0
Saddler (b)	10	0 0 (b)	...	...
Ditto, head	12	0 0 (c)	...	...
Smith, mate or workman (d)	18	0 0	...	...
Ditto, mistry (e)	...	...	1	4 0
Sweeper* (f)	...	...	3	0 0
Ditto,* (g)	4	0 0	1	0 0
Syce	3	8 0	1	0 0
Ditto, jemadar (h)	5	0 0	...	...
Thakur (i)	6	0 0	...	...
Tindal (j)	100	0 0	2	0 0
Transport driver (k) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	9	8 0	...	...
Transport driver dafadar (k) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	6	0 0	...	...
Transport driver jemadar (k) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	8	0 0	...	...
Weighman (l)	10	0 0	...	...
Writer (English) (m)	4	0 0	...	...
Ditto (Nagri) (n)	...	...	...	...
	12	0 0	...	...

Hyderabad Contingent.

403.

Hospital Establishments,

Dooly-bearer	6	9 9	1	0 0
Sweeper	6	8 0	1	0 0

(a) Rs 12 in the viceroy's body-guard; Rs 6 in infantry regiments of the Punjab frontier force where the mules and pucks are provided by government.

(b) The nine saddlers authorised for the corps of sappers and miners are also allowed this rate of pay, viz., Rs 10.

(c) This rate of pay is passed to one saddler in each mountain battery subject to his obtaining a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of a harness and saddlery factory.

(d) With native mountain batteries, Rs 14.

(e) In native mountain batteries, Rs 18.

(f) With regiments in Assam Rs 7; Rs 5 in the Malwa Bhil corps, Nepal escort, and viceroy's body-guard.

(g) One of the two sweepers authorised for each company of sappers and miners receives Rs 3-8.

(h) In the body-guard only.

(i) In the Meywar Bhil corps.

(j) Rs 10 in the Bengal and Punjab mountain batteries; Rs 8 in the Bhopal battalion.

(k) Transport drivers of all ranks are entitled to batta when marching and when serving in the hills under army regulations, India, vol. V, and receive compensation for dearness of food, hutting-money, and pension under the rules applicable to transport followers.

(l) With regiments in Assam Rs 6.

(m) Rs 15 in the Bhopal battalion; Rs 30 in the Malwa and Meywar Bhil corps only; an allowance of Rs 5 in the Nepal escort; Rs 25 in the Deoli and Erinpura irregular force with batta when marching at Rs 2 per mensem. A civilian English-writer on Rs 40 per month is authorised for the depot of a Bengal cavalry regiment when the latter is ordered to proceed on active service.

(n). In the Malwa Bhil corps only.

* Entitled to batta when serving at hill stations.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued

Native Troops.

Hyderabad Contingent.

403-I.

Artificers and Others

GRADES.	Pay per mensem.			Batta per mensem.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Armourer	12	6	4	...		
Barber	5	12	0	1	0	0
Bellows-boy or fileman	5	0	0	1	0	0
Bhisti	6	8	0	1	0	0
Bullock-driver	5	0	0	1	0	0
Carpenter, mistry	16	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto, workman	10	0	0	3	0	0
Chupassi (bazar)	6	8	0	...		
Dhobi	6	8	0	1	0	0
Grass-cutter	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hammerman	6	8	0	2	0	0
Hurkarah	5	12	0	..		
Lascar	6	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, store	6	8	0	1	0	0
Ditto, tent	6	8	0	1	0	0
Moochi, head (artillery)	10	0	0	.		
Moochi	7	0	0	..		
Mutsuddy	30	0	0	...		
Puckalli	11	8	0	3	0	0
Smith	10	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, mistry	16	8	0	3	0	0
Syce	5	4	0	1	0	0
Ditto, jemadar	8	12	0	1	0	0
Sweeper	6	8	0	...		

British Troops.

Madras.

404. Army Hospital Corps

Cook	{ 1st grade	9	0	0	} (a) 1 0 0
	{ 2nd „	6	0	0	
	{ 3rd „	5	0	0	
Ward-sweeper	{ 1st „	8	0	0	
	{ 2nd „	7	0	0	
	{ 3rd „	6	0	0	
Ward-servant (b)	{ 1st „	8	0	0	
	{ 2nd „ (c)	7	0	0	
	{ 3rd „	5	0	0	
Water-carrier	{ 1st „	7	0	0	
	{ 2nd „	6	0	0	
	{ 3rd „	5	0	0	

(a) Men of the army hospital corps employed in Burma and Port Blair receive batta at ₹1-8 per mensem in addition to pay; at Wellington, batta at ₹1 per mensem in addition to pay; at other stations batta is only admissible when marching or in the field.

(b) An allowance of ₹2 per mensem is sanctioned to the senior qualified ward-servant in each hospital for conducting the duties of barber.

(c) An allowance of ₹1 per mensem is sanctioned to the senior 2nd grade ward-servant in each hospital for the custody and care of leeches.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RATES—continued.

British Troops.

Madras.

404-I.

Other Hospital Establishments.

	GRADES.	Pay			Batta		
		per mensem.			per mensem.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Cooly-woman (a)	5	0	0	...		
Gardener (b)	5	0	0	...		
Lascar (b)	5	0	0	...		
		5	8	0	...		
		6	0	0	...		
Tailor (c)	8	0	0	...		
Toty-woman (d)	5	0	0	...		
Washerman (e)	8	0	0	...		

404-II.

Artificers and Others.

Barwallah, or sword-grinder (one per horse, field and mountain battery, and squadron of cavalry, on field service only)

Barwallah, or sword-grinder (one per horse, field and mountain battery, and squadron of cavalry, on field service only)	. . . . .	7	0	0	...		
Bhisti	. . . . .	7	0	0	1	8	0
Bullock-driver (f)	. . . . .	5	12	0	1	8	0
Carpenter	. . . . .	10	0	0	*2	0	0
Ditto, mistry	. . . . .	14	0	0	*3	0	0
Chowdry	. . . . .	14	0	0	1	8	0
Cook (British mountain battery)	. . . . .	5	0	0	1	8	0
Fileman	. . . . .	8	0	0	*2	0	0
Ditto	. . . . .	7	0	0	*2	0	0
Fireman	. . . . .	10	0	0	*2	0	0
Grass-cutter (g)	. . . . .	4	0	0	1	8	0
Hammerman	. . . . .	7	0	0	*2	0	0
Lascar, store	. . . . .	6	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, tent	. . . . .	6	5	4	1	8	0
Ditto, tindal (store lascars)	. . . . .	7	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto, tindal (tent lascars)	. . . . .	8	12	0	1	8	0
Moochi	. . . . .	10	0	0	*2	0	0
Ditto	. . . . .	7	0	0	*2	0	0
Peon	. . . . .	6	0	0	1	8	0
Puckalli	. . . . .	10	11	10	1	8	0
Saddler (British mountain battery)	. . . . .	10	0	0	*2	0	0
		12	0	0(h)	...		

(a) At Bolaram and the native station hospital, Secunderabad, R4-4-5; at the Secunderabad station hospital, R6; at Wellington, R7; at Rangoon, R12-4.

(b) Sanctioned for the station hospital, Madras, only.

(c) At the new station hospital, Bangalore, R7-14; at Bolaram and Secunderabad, R6-10-9; at Cannanore R8-12; at Kampti, R9; at Wellington, R12; at Rangoon, R14-4; at Tonghoo and Thayetmyo, R15-2.

(d) At St. Thomas' Mount, R4-8; at Bellary, R6; at Cannanore and Wellington, R7; at Bolaram and Secunderabad, R5-2-2; at Rangoon, R12-4; at Tonghoo and Thayetmyo, R13-2.

(e) At Calicut and Malliapuram, R6; at Bangalore, R8-12; at St. Thomas' Mount, R10-8; at Cannanore, R11; at Kamptee, R9-10; at Bolaram and Secunderabad, R9-2-6; at Rangoon, R14-4; at Tonghoo and Thayetmyo, R15-2; at Wellington, R14.

(f) Allowed batta on field service only.

(g) An extra monthly allowance of R1 each is sanctioned to 3 syces (or jemadar) per battery of horse artillery, to 2 syces per field or mountain battery, and to 2 syces per squadron of British cavalry, who may be appointed chowdries of grass-cutters.

(h) This rate of pay is passed to one saddler in each mountain battery subject to his obtaining a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of a harness and saddlery factory.

* Entitled to double batta when on foreign service or beyond sea—see article 433.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued.

British Troops.

404-II—concluded.

Madras.

Artificers and Others—concluded.

GRADRS.	Pay per mensem.		Batta per mensem.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Shoeing-smith (cavalry)	14	0 0	...	
Ditto (heavy batteries) (a)	15	0 0	...	
Ditto (British mountain battery)	9	0 0	1	8 0
Smith, mistry	12	0 0	*3	0 0
Smith (British mountain battery) (b)	7	0 0	*2	0 0
Sweeper (c)	5	0 0	...	
Syce (d)	5	4 0	1	8 0
Ditto, jemadar	8	12 0	1	8 0
Toty (e)	5	0 0	...	

Native Troops.

Madras.

405.

Artificers and Others.

Bellows-boy (cavalry) (<i>f</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	0	1	2	11
Bhisti (<i>g</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0	1	8	0
Chowdry	.	.	.	.	.	14	0	0	1	8	0
Chuckler (cavalry)	.	.	.	.	.	8	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, mistry (cavalry)	.	.	.	.	.	12	0	0	1	8	0
Grass-cutter	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	0	1	8	0
Guide, chief	{	under 6 years' service	.	.	.	42	0	0	14	3	3
		above 6 " "	.	.	.	52	8	0	14	3	3
		" 10 " "	.	.	.	70	0	0	14	3	3
Ditto, head	.	.	.	.	.	21	0	0	7	8	0
Ditto, second	.	.	.	.	.	14	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, private	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0	1	8	0
Hammerman (cavalry)	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0	1	8	0
Lascar (tent)	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	4	1	8	0
Ditto (tindal)	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	0	1	8	0
Peon	.	.	.	.	.	6	0	0	1	8	0
Puckalli	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	10	1	8	0
Smith (cavalry) (<i>h</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	13	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, mistry (cavalry)	.	.	.	.	.	15	0	0	1	8	0
Superintendent of artificers (cavalry) (<i>i</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	25	0	0	...		
Syce	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	0	1	8	0
Ditto, jemadar	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	0	1	8	0
Toty (Hospital establishment)	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0	...		

(a) When a heavy battery goes on service, the commanding officer is authorised to entertain a nalbund on the usual rate of pay in addition to the two nalbunds on the permanent establishment of the battery.

(b) The two senior smiths receive pay at Rs 10 a month.

(c) At Secunderabad, Rs 2-3; at Cannanore and Calicut, Rs 6; at Rangoon and Thayetmyo, Rs 8; at Tonghoo, Rs 10.

(d) A monthly allowance of Rs 2 is granted to one syce in each battery of horse and field artillery to assist the farrier in charge of the veterinary infirmary. A monthly allowance of Rs 2 each is granted to syces employed in the repair of line gear in the proportion of 3 syces per battery of horse artillery, 2 syces per field battery, and 4 syces per squadron of British cavalry.

(e) At Kamptee, Rs 9-8; at Secunderabad, Rs 15-11; at Bangalore, Bellary, Cannanore, and Calicut, Rs 6; at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Tonghoo, Rs 10.

(f) With the governor's body-guard, Rs 3.

(g) While serving in Upper Burma entitled to pay at Rs 7-8-0 with Burma allowance at 25 per cent. on pay.

(h) With the governor's body-guard, Rs 15.

(i) In the body-guard, Rs 20.

* Entitled to double batta when on foreign service or beyond sea—see article 433.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

PART II.

Followers of British and Native Troops.	Division II.
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Section II.

RATES - continued

Native Troops.

Madras.

406 The following is the scale of pay for followers attached to Burma battalions of Madras infantry:—

												Pay per mensem. <i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
Tindal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 8 0
Lascar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 0 0
Bhisti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 0 0
Sweeper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 8 0
Chowdry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 0 0
Mutsuddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 0 0
Cook	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 0 0

Hospital Establishment.

Bhisti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
Georgah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
Cook	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
Sweeper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	0

British Troops.

Bombay.

407.

Army Hospital Corps

						Pay		Batta			
						per mensem.		per mensem.			
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cook	{	1st grade	.	.	.	11	0	0	2	0	0
		2nd "	.	.	.	9	0	0	2	0	0
		3rd "	.	.	.	8	0	0	2	0	0
Ward-sweeper	{	1st grade	.	.	.	8	0	0	2	0	0
		2nd "	.	.	.	7	0	0	2	0	0
		3rd "	.	.	.	6	0	0	2	0	0
Ward-servant	{	1st "	.	.	.	10	0	0	2	0	0
		2nd "	.	.	.	8	0	0	2	0	0
		3rd "	.	.	.	6	0	0	2	0	0
Water-carrier	{	1st "	.	.	.	9	0	0	2	0	0
		2nd "	.	.	.	8	0	0	2	0	0
		3rd "	.	.	.	7	0	0	2	0	0

NOTE.—Men of the army hospital corps serving at Bombay and Deolali receive extra pay at Rs 2 per mensem, in addition to the above rates.

407-1.

Other Hospital Establishments.

Sweeper, female (a)	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
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407-II.

Artificers and Others.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Barwallah, or sword-grinder (1 per horse, field, and mountain battery, and squadron of cavalry, on field service only)	7	0	0	...		

* An allowance of Rs 100 per mensem is sanctioned to the senior ward-sweeper in each hospital for the custody and care of leeches.

† An allowance of Rs 2 per mensem is granted to the senior qualified ward-servant in each hospital for conducting the duties of barber.

(a) At Ahmednagar, R6; Mhow, Nasirabad, Purandhar, Kirkee, Ahmedabad, Deesa, R6; Colaba, R15; Abu, R7-8; Poona, Karachi, Belgaum, Aden, R8; Deolali, R10; Neemuch, R8; Kampti, R5; Taragari and Hyderabad, nerrick rate.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued

British Troops

407-II.

Bombay.

Artificers and Others continued.

	Pay per mensem.			Batta per mensem.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Bhisti (a)	7	8	0	2	8	0
Bildar (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bullock-driver	6	0	0	2	0	0
Carpenter	12	8	0	3	8	0
Ditto, mistry	17	8	0	5	0	0
Chowdry	10	0	0	5	0	0
Cook (British mountain battery)	5	0	0	...	...	...
Fileran	9	0	0	3	0	0
Fireman	12	8	0	3	8	0
Halalcore bhisti (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hammerman	9	6	0	3	0	0
Lascar, store, 1st class, after 10 years' service	8	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, 2nd „ under 10 „	7	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, tent, 1st „ alter 10 years' service	7	0	0	1	8	0
Ditto, 2nd „ under 10 „	6	0	0	1	8	0
Moochi	10	8	0	3	0	0
Mutsaddy	5	0	0	...	...	...
Puckalli (d)	10	0	0	3	0	0
Saddler (British mountain battery)	10	8	0	3	0	0
{ 12 0 0 (e)	12	0	0	...	...	...
Smith, mistry	17	8	0	5	0	0
Smith, head (British mountain battery)	18	0	0	...	...	...
Smith (British mountain battery)	14	0	0	...	...	...
Shoeing smith, or nalbund (f)	15	0	0	...	...	...
Ditto, (British mountain battery)	12	8	0	...	...	...
Sweeper (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syce (h)	6	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto, hospital (i)	6	0	0	2	0	0
Syce, jemadar (j)	10	0	0	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto (hospital)	7	8	0	2	8	0

(a) Nerrick rates at Ahmedabad, Asigarh, Baroda, Bombay, Indore, Kirkee, Khandalla, Karachi, Neemuch, Poona, Satara, Deolali. At Hyderabad, Rs. At Quetta, Rs. 9, with rations and warm clothing.

(b) Nerrick rates. At Quetta, Rs. 7, with rations and warm clothing.

(c) Nerrick rates.

(d) Nerrick rates at Ahmedabad, Asigarh, Baroda, Bombay, Indore, Kirkee, Khandalla, Karachi, Neemuch, Poona, Satara, Deolali. At Quetta, puckallis with government bullocks receive Rs. 12; without government bullocks, Rs. 30.

(e) This rate of pay is passed to one saddler in each mountain battery subject to his obtaining a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of a harness and saddlery factory.

(f) When a heavy battery goes on service, the commanding officer is authorised to entertain a nalbund on the usual rate of pay, in addition to the two nalbunds on the permanent establishment of the battery.

(g) Nerrick rates. Conservancy sweepers at Quetta Rs. 7, with rations and warm clothing.

(h) A monthly allowance of Rs. 2 each is granted to 4 syces per squadron of British cavalry employed in the repair of line-gear. An allowance of Rs. 2 each per mensem is granted to 3 syces per horse artillery battery, and to 2 syces per field battery, for the repair of line-gear. Syces or drivers at Quetta receive free rations.

(i) One of the hospital syces in each battery of horse and field artillery, who assists the farrier in taking charge of the veterinary infirmary, receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2.

(j) In batteries of artillery Rs. 10, and batta when marching Rs. 2.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RATES--continued.

British Troops.

Bombay.

407. II--concluded.

Artificers and Others--concluded.

	Pay per mensem.			Batta per mensem		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Tindal of store lascars (after 10 years' service as such)	11	0	0	3	0	0
(artillery) (a) { under 10 " "	9	0	0	3	0	0
Weighman, or peon (b)	5	0	0	2	0	0

Native Troops.

Bombay.

Hospital Establishments.

408.

Bhisti (c)	7	0	0	2	0	0
Cook, or langri (d)	8	0	0	2	0	0
Ward-servant (e)	6	0	0	2	0	0
Sweeper (f)	6	0	0	2	0	0

408-I.

Artificers and Others.

Accountant (cavalry)	40	0	0	...		
Armourer (Aden troop)	50	0	0	...		
Bellows-boy (Aden troop)	15	0	0	...		
Bhisti (g)	7	8	0	1	8	0
Carpenter	12	8	0	3	8	0
Ditto, mistry	17	8	0	5	0	0
Chowdry (h)	16	0	0	5	0	0
Cook, or langri (artillery)	5	0	0	...		
Flagman (body-guard)	7	0	0	...		

(a) Tindals of store and tent lascars with other corps receive pay as follows:—

Appointed on or before 20th November 1878.

		Pay.			Batta.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
1st Tindal	{ after 10 years' service as such	11	0		2	8	
	{ " 6 " " "	10	0		2	8	
	{ under 6 " " "	9	8		2	8	
2nd "	{ after 10 " " "	9	0		2	8	
	{ " 6 " " "	8	8		2	8	
	{ under 6 " " "	8	0		2	8	

Appointed after 20th November 1878.

Tindals of tent lascars	9	8		2	0	
-----------------------------------	---	---	--	---	---	--

(b) At Deolali, ₹7.

(c) ₹9 at Bombay, Quetta District, and Aden, and to the puckalli bhisti for the hospital of the detachment, 4th cavalry (Poona horse), at Sirur. Puckalli bhistis, Quetta District, ₹30.

(d) ₹9 at Quetta.

(e) ₹8 at Bombay, ₹7 in Quetta District.

(f) ₹8 at Bombay, ₹7 at Aden and in Quetta District.

(g) With native cavalry, ₹6; with the body-guard, ₹9; with the Aden troop, ₹15. Batta is not payable with these rates of pay.

(h) With native cavalry, ₹15, without batta.

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Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

RATES—continued.

Native Troops.

Bombay.

408-I—continued.

Artificers and Others—continued.

	Pay		Batta	
	per mensem.		per mensem.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Grass-cutter (a)	5	0 0	2	8 0
*Guide . { head (b)	45	0 0	15	0 0
second	24	0 0	6	0 0
private	12	0 0	3	0 0
Halalcore (c) . . . . .	...		...
Hammerman (d)	9	6 0	3	0 0
Lascar, Bombay cavalry	7	0 0	...	
Lascar, store (Aden troop)	10	0 0	...	
Ditto, tent { 1st class, after 10 years' service	7	0 0	1	8 0
2nd „ „ under 10 years' service	6	0 0	1	8 0
Mutsuddy (artillery)	5	0 0	...	
Ditto (cavalry)	8	0 0	...	
Puckalli (artillery) (e)	12	0 0	...	
Ditto (body-guard)	15	0 0	...	
Saddler	12	0 0 (f)	...	
Ditto, head } artillery	10	8 0	3	0 0
Smith	18	0 0	...	
Ditto, head }	14	0 0	...	
Smith	18	0 0	...	
Smith	12	8 0	3	8 0
Ditto, mistry	17	8 0	5	0 0
Sweeper (g) . . . . .	...		...
Syces	6	0 0	2	0 0
Tindal of lascars with sappers and miners and infantry (h)	9	8 0	2	0 0
Tindal of store lascars { after 10 years' service as such	11	0 0	3	0 0
(artillery) { under „ „ „ „	9	0 0	3	0 0

(a) At Quetta, the same pay as drawn before proceeding there, with free rations. One of the grass-cutters in native mountain batteries of artillery receives an allowance of R1 per mensem for performing the duties of muccadam.

(b) Entitled to pony allowance, R20 a month, provided a pony is maintained.

(c) Nerrick rate.

(d) With Aden troop, R20, without batta.

(e) In No. 1 mountain battery, nerrick rate.

(f) This rate of pay is passed to one saddler in each mountain battery subject to his obtaining a certificate of proficiency from the superintendent of a harness and saddlery factory.

(g) Nerrick rate. Aden troop, R10 without batta.

(h) Tindals of lascars with sappers and miners and infantry, appointed before 20th November 1878, receive pay as follows:—

		Pay.		Batta.	
		R	a.	R	a.
1st Tindal .	{ after 10 years' service as such	11	0	2	8
	{ „ 6 „ „	10	0	2	8
	{ under 6 „ „	9	8	2	8
2nd „ .	{ after 10 „ „	9	0	2	8
	{ „ 6 „ „	8	0	2	8
	{ under 6 „ „	8	0	2	8

* When men of the guide corps employed on survey duty are authorised to entertain village guides, the latter will be paid at the rate of three pies per mile.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

RALES—concluded.

Native Troops.

Bombay.

403-1—concluded.

Artificers and Others—concluded.

	Pay per mensem.			Batta per mensem.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Transport driver (a) (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	6	0	0	...		
Transport driver (a) dafadar (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	8	0	0	..		
Transport driver (a) jemadar (of baggage mules in mountain batteries)	10	0	0	...		
Weighman, or peon (b)	5	0	0	2	0	0

(a) Transport drivers of all ranks are entitled to batta when marching and when serving in the hills under army regulations, India, vol. V, and receive compensation for dearness of food, hutting-money and pension under the rules applicable to transport followers.

(b) In cavalry, ₹6, without batta.

II.—Regulations.

409. Native followers are entitled to a continuance of their pay when sick, if present with their corps, for so long as it may be considered unnecessary to entertain substitutes to perform their duties.

410. An artificer or other public follower (Madras) who may be sent back to the provinces from a foreign service station, or from a station beyond sea, for discharge on account of sickness, is entitled to a continuance of his pay (not batta) till discharge, which should not take place till he is fit to be dismissed from hospital; if, in the meanwhile, it be necessary to employ a man in his place, the pay of the man so employed must be admitted as an extra charge.

411. The hospital servants of the viceroy's body-guard are allowed, when serving away from the presidency, the same rates of pay as they draw when at Calcutta.

III.—Army Hospital Corps.

412. The pay of each man commences from the date of attestation inclusive.

413. A recruit on enlistment for the army hospital corps is allowed the sum of ₹15 to aid in the provision of the authorised kit, and to aid in its maintenance an annual allowance of ₹2-8-0 will be issued after 18 months' service, at the rate of 10 annas per quarter. For each month's service in excess of 18 a proportionate allowance of 3 annas and 4 pies will be given in arrears at the first quarterly payment following the completion of 18 months' service; the calculation will be by calendar months only, 15 days and over being taken

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II. Regimental Pay and Allowances.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS—concluded.

as one month, less than 15 days being omitted. The quarterly payments will be made on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October.

414. Advancement to the superior grades in the several classes will be regulated by the strength of the corps for the time being, the aggregate strength of each class and grade being under no circumstances exceeded.

415. Men of the army hospital corps when employed on field service are allowed batta at the rate of 50 per cent. of their pay under the rules which regulate the grant of batta to native troops, and to followers (articles 120 and 425).

IV.—Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances.

416. The provisions of articles 74 to 85 are applicable to those followers who are subject to the Indian articles of war.

V.—Good-conduct Pay.

417. Store and tent lascars and bhistis, in the Bombay presidency, on transfer to the ranks as privates, are allowed to reckon their previous service towards good-conduct pay.

418. Lascars, puckallis, bhistis, bazar chowdries, and peons in the Madras presidency, who may be transferred to the ranks as privates, are not allowed to reckon service previous to such transfer towards good-conduct pay.

Army Hospital Corps.

419. Every hospital attendant belonging to the corps is, subject to the conditions mentioned in the following articles, entitled to good-conduct pay after the terms of service and at the rates specified below :—

										Per mensem.
After 3 years' service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 8 0
" 6 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 0 0
" 9 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 8 0
" 12 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 0 0

420. Advancement to a higher rate of good-conduct pay is regulated in accordance with the following rules :—

(a) Each advancement is notified in hospital orders, entered in the record of service, and in the next succeeding muster-roll, as well as recorded in district head-quarters.

(b) No man will be entitled to good-conduct pay at the first rate, unless he has been clear of the corps defaulter book for two years ; nor will he become entitled to advancement to the next higher rate unless and until he has been in uninterrupted possession of the next lower rate for one year.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Section II.

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY—*concluded*.

421. Forfeiture of service rendering a hospital attendant ineligible for good-conduct pay, can only be awarded by a general, garrison, or district court-martial for disgraceful conduct. Good-conduct pay may be forfeited either by award of a court-martial, or as a consequence of a conviction by court-martial, or by order of the administrative medical officer; in any such case, the hospital-attendant must serve for one year without an entry in the corps defaulter book before restoration of one rate of good-conduct pay, and an additional year without such entry before restoration of any further rate he may have forfeited.

422. A disqualifying entry within a year of loss of a badge will involve the necessity of two years' service without another entry from date of the original forfeiture, before a badge can be recovered. The date of original forfeiture shall mean, in the case of a summary award, the date of such award, and in the case of the sentence of a court-martial or of forfeiture as a consequence of such sentence, the date of expiry of the sentence or of the commuted sentence.

423. The forfeiture and recovery of good-conduct pay will be notified in hospital orders, recorded at district head-quarters and entered in the record of service, and in the next muster-roll and pay list.

424. Whenever a hospital-attendant in receipt of good-conduct pay is convicted by a court-martial, his good-conduct pay will cease. Conviction of a hospital-attendant by the Civil power, of an offence which, if tried under military law, would have constituted disgraceful conduct, will entail similar forfeiture of good-conduct pay.

VI.—Batta.

425. Batta is issued to followers under the rules which regulate the grant to native troops (article 110 and following articles and 121 to 140), provided that in the case of men who may be granted leave of absence on account of wounds or sickness while on foreign or field service, or on service beyond sea, or on any other account, the men are entitled to draw pay during such absence.

426. Batta is admissible to store lascars, including those of the Hyderabad contingent, escorting military stores from one station to another, during the actual period of movement, and also for three days during receipt and the same time during delivery of the stores, and for any number of days beyond that period if the necessity for such detention be certified by the officer commanding the station.

427. Followers of the Hyderabad contingent are entitled to the same amount of batta when actually on the march, as is granted to similar classes attached to native troops in Bengal.

428. Batta being intended to cover the cost of securing and maintaining carriage, it is not admissible to establishments when in a

Division II.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section II.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

BATTAs—*concluded*.

standing camp. Tent lascars, when detached singly or in small parties, are entitled to batta without the submission of the usual certificate that carriage has been maintained. When tent lascars are detached on temporary duty by rail they are allowed batta.

429. Batta is not admissible to followers attached to artillery when moving out of cantonments for practice. In the event of their proceeding to another station for that purpose, batta will be granted, but only for the period occupied in marching to and from the practice ground.

NOTE.—Followers of the Madras army who may be allowed batta under this article will be restricted to the lower rate of rice money—article 208.

430. Batta, at the rate of $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of salary, will be allowed to government peons who may be provided with passages on private steamers when the expense of their passage does not include the cost of messing. Peons in the Bombay presidency are allowed batta at the following rates: jemadars of peons 2 annas, havildars of peons and chobdars $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, peons and menial servants of this class, 1 anna a day.

431. When native establishments (Bengal) attached to British corps located at hill stations, in receipt of hill batta, proceed with detachments of corps from cantonments to camp stations in the hills they are not entitled to any additional allowance. While marching with corps from the plains to the hill station and *vice versa* they receive only ordinary batta according to their several grades.

432. The grant of hill batta to native establishments in the hills is confined to menial servants; gomashtas and purveyors who receive batta only when marching, are not allowed it.

433. The following monthly rates of additional batta when on foreign service or beyond sea are admissible to native artificers, etc. (Madras), attached to batteries of royal artillery: mistry smith R3, mistry carpenter R3, carpenter R2, fireman R2, fileman R2, hammerman R2, moochi R2, saddler and smith (mountain battery) R2.

When free rations are supplied the cost will be deducted from the total batta payable; but if the cost of the rations exceeds the total batta, it will be undrawn and no further deduction made.

434. The regimental followers mentioned below, belonging to the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles, stationed in Assam, are allowed "extra Assam batta" at R1-8 each a month:—

Ward servants, bhistis, goorgahs, cooks, sweepers, chowdries, weighmen, mutsuddies, tindals, and lascars.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

DIVISION II.—FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

SECTION III.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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I.—Advances.

435. All classes of enlisted public regimental followers attached to British and native troops are entitled to advances of pay under the rules prescribed in articles 142 to 147 when proceeding on duty beyond sea, or on other occasions when advances may be authorised for the troops.

II.—Compensation.

For Losses.

436. Store lascars will be allowed compensation to the extent of one month's pay for such articles of necessaries as they may lose when proceeding by water in charge of magazine stores.

437. Tent lascars, regimental bhists, and guides enlisted in the Bombay presidency before the 17th March, 1855, are entitled to compensation for loss of necessaries: but those enlisted after that date have no claim thereto.

438. Compensation for grass-cutters' ponies and baggage animals (including mules when maintained in lieu of ponies) of mounted corps killed or lost in action, dying of fatigue, disabled on extraordinary duties or on field service, or destroyed on the authority of a special committee, attended if possible by a veterinary officer, to prevent the spread of infection or contagious disease, will, when admissible, be regulated as follows:—

- (a) If not exceeding seven years of age, the original value of the animal up to ₹35.
- (b) If above seven years of age, the residue of the original value (not in excess of ₹35), after deducting 7½ per cent. for every year's age in excess of seven.

Claims for compensation under the foregoing rules must be submitted in the prescribed forms.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

General Regulations.

Section III.

For Dearness of Food.

General Regulations.

439. Compensation for dearness of food is not admissible to men on leave.

440. The pay of men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars includes grain compensation.

Bengal and Hyderabad Contingent.

441. When the cost of rations of public followers attached permanently to corps, depots, sanitarium and garrisons, etc., of the classes detailed in the following list, exceeds Rs 2-8-0 per man per mensem, calculated on the following scale of daily rations, compensation for the cost in excess will be granted, if in receipt of pay less than Rs 10 per mensem, exclusive of good-conduct pay, batta, or other extra allowance :—

DAILY RATION.

Wheat flour or rice	. . . . .	1½ lbs. or ¾ seer.
Dhall	. . . . .	4 oz. or 2 chittaks.
Ghee	. . . . .	1 oz. or ½ chittak.
Salt	. . . . .	¾ oz. or ⅓ „

Regimental.

Bhistis.	Dressers.	Munshis.
Bildars.	Drivers, (other than those of the combatant establishment of artillery batteries, British and native —see article 195.)	Muleteers.
Barbers.	Flagmen.	Moulvis.
Bullock-drivers, other than bullock-drivers of heavy batteries.	Filemen.	Mutsuddies.
Bearer (dooly).	Firemen.	Pension boys (Hyderabad contingent).
Compounders.	Grass-cutters.	Punçits or grunthies.
Chuprassis (Hyderabad contingent).	Goorgahs.	Puckallis.
Cooks.	Hammermen.	Smiths.
Carpenters.	Hurkarahs (Hyderabad contingent).	Surwans or camel drivers, Punjab Frontier Force.
Coppersmiths.	Lascars.	Syces.
Coolies.	Langris.	Sweepers.
Chowdries.	Moochis.	Tindals.
Dhobis (Hyderabad contingent).		Weighmen.
		Shoeing-smith (British mountain battery and British cavalry).

Garrison.

Durwans.

Ghurrywallahs.

Garrison Depot, Station Staff Hospital, and Purveyor's Establishments.

Barbers.	Coolies.	Sweepers (male and female).
Bhistis.	Dressers.	Tailors.
Compounders.	Dooly-bearers and mates.	Washermen.
Clothiers.	Purveyor's servants.	Ward servants.
Cooks.	Peons.	

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Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section III. General Regulations.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*continued.*441—*concluded.**Miscellaneous Establishments.*

Tindals.	Mate ghurrymen.	Peepa-wallahs.
Khalassis.	Ghurrymen.	

Garrison Quartermaster's Establishment, Fort William.

Bhistis.	Coolies.	Sweepers.
Bearers.	Domes.	Weighmen.
Banghy-wallahs.	Engine coolies.	
Chupassiss.	Gardeners.	

Convalescent Depots.

As for regimental establishments.

Sudder Bazar Establishments.

Chowkidars.	Mutsuddies.	Weighmen.
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442. Charges for compensation for dearness of food are invariably to be calculated according to the existing rates for the second quality of each of the several articles comprising the authorised rations, and are to be supported by certificates of cost (article 200). In calculating claims for compensation for dearness of food in the case of drivers of British and native mountain batteries, also of public followers of those batteries and of native corps, bunniahs' fees may be included at the rates specified in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part II, paragraph 2081.

443. Article 198 is applicable to regimental followers.

444. Compensation for dearness of food is granted only to men enlisted or entertained on fixed established rates of pay, and who are liable to be moved from one station to another.

445. Followers belonging to local corps are entitled to compensation for dearness of food under article 441 when they are in receipt of less than ₹10 a month.

446. The following classes are entitled to compensation for dearness of food irrespective of the pay limit of ₹10 a month laid down in article 441:—

Chowdries and sweepers of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles, in Assam.

Madras.

447. Compensation for dearness of food is granted to regimental puckallis, store lascars, of heavy field artillery, bhistis and guides on the effective establishment of corps, under the rules applicable to fighting men. (Section IV., Division I.)

NOTE.—Bhistis and puckallis of British and Native troops enlisted after the 5th August 1889, draw compensation for dearness of food at followers' rates only.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

General Regulations.

Section III.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*continued.*

448. The following classes of public followers are entitled to compensation for dearness of food at whatever station they may be serving or residing, within or beyond the frontier; but those residing in other presidencies for their own convenience are not allowed it:—

WHETHER EFFECTIVE OR PENSIONED.

Men of the governor's band

When the price exceeds one rupee for 13½ Madras measures, in the proportion of ¾ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

WHEN EFFECTIVE ONLY.

Tent lascars and regimental lascars

Army hospital corps

Syces and grass-cutters of European artillery and cavalry, and of native cavalry.

Artificers and toties of corps except toties with British troops.

Artificers (saddler's establishment) of native cavalry and governor's body-guard.

Chowdries and peons of corps

When the price exceeds one rupee for 12 Madras measures, in the proportion of 1½ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

Holders of family certificates on account of farriers, puckallis, bhistis, guides, store lascars attached to batteries of artillery.

ditto ditto.

WHEN PENSIONED.

Tindals, store lascars, puckallis, bhistis, guides

When the price exceeds one rupee for 13½ Madras measures, in the proportion of 1½ Madras measures of rice per man per diem.

NOTE.—Compensation for dearness of food is inadmissible to native pensioners from the Madras army, and to the holders of family certificates granted by men, who enlisted on or after the 1st September 1888.

Pensioners and family certificate holders shall receive rice-money calculated at the rate prevailing at the head-quarters station of the civil district in which they reside.

449. The rules laid down in articles 205 to 211 are also applicable to followers.

450. Compensation will be withheld from men who are dieted in hospital at the public expense.

Bombay.

451. All permanent mustered regimental followers, wherever stationed, in receipt of fixed established rates of pay of less than Rs 30 a month, and men of the army hospital corps, will at all times be entitled to compensation in money for the amount in excess, when the aggregate cost of the undermentioned articles composing the daily ration exceeds Rs 2-8 per mensem.

DAILY RATION.

Second quality.

Wheat-flour or rice, whichever is the cheaper	1½ lb.
Dhall	4 oz.
Ghee	1 "
Salt	½ "

NOTE.—Firewood or compensation in lieu of it is not allowed to followers.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section III. General Regulations.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOOD—*concluded*.

452. The provisions of articles 215, 216 and 218 apply to followers.

453. Pensioned followers and followers paid at special or nerrick rates are not entitled to compensation for dearness of food under article 451, unless it is specially sanctioned.

III.—Deserters.

454. The arrears of pay due to syces, grass-cutters, and other non-combatant native followers who desert, shall not be drawn, but lapse to government.

455. The provisions of articles 221 and 224 are not applicable to mustered followers, but articles 222 and 223 are applicable to them. The provisions of articles 221 to 224 are applicable to bhists of native infantry and tent lascars only of the Bombay army.

IV.—Donation Batta.

456. Donation batta, when granted, is paid at full batta rates. The rates of donation batta admissible to the regimental followers of corps and batteries are —

	Per mensem.
	R. a. p.
Tindals, salutris, farriers, jemadar syces, and all followers drawing salaries of not less than R10 } per mensem.	4 0 0
All others	2 0 0

457. Store lascars, bhists, puckallis, and other followers on the permanent establishment of corps, will participate in the grant of donation batta on the production of certificates that they have been exposed to an enemy's fire in the execution of duties. The same indulgence will be allowed to followers temporarily entertained, who may be wounded in action in the legitimate exercise of their duties. Those followers who previously to the 10th December 1880 were entitled to donation batta unconditionally, without the production of a certificate that they were exposed to fire, will retain that privilege.

458. When the heir of a non-combatant or follower is admitted to the benefit of family pension, donation batta is not to be paid on account of the deceased's estate.

459. When donation batta is granted, as a charge against Indian revenues, to Her Majesty's ships of war or to the Indian marine, serangs, tindals, lascars, and stokers, etc., of those services will receive it at the rate of R3 per mensem.

Followers of British and Native Troops. • Division II.

General Regulations.

Section III.

DONATION BATTÀ—*concluded.*

460. Donation batta is admissible for strictly foreign service beyond sea, when a similar boon has been conferred on the troops, to all permanent military establishments not in receipt of increased rate of pay, but of the usual batta and money rations for service beyond sea.

V.—Family Money.

461. When troops are ordered on foreign service or beyond the British territories, or on service beyond sea, all public establishments and followers are permitted to make an assignment not exceeding one-half (two-thirds for Madras followers) of their respective pay and allowances for the support of their families; the amount so allotted will be deducted from the monthly pay of the followers concerned, and paid to their families or persons appointed to receive it under the arrangements prescribed by the military accounts department of the presidency to which the men belong.

462. In cases of casualty by death or discharge of the assigner, all arrears of pay due to him will be retained by regimental authorities for the adjustment of any over-payments to the assignee.

463. Family payments will invariably be discontinued when the assigner proceeds on furlough or sick leave, etc., and when pay is no longer drawn for him with his corps.

464. Officers who fail to report to the proper authorities when casualties occur amongst the assigners of family money, will be held personally responsible for any over-payments which result from such neglect.

VI.—Furlough—Leave.

465. No regimental munshi shall be allowed leave of absence exceeding one month without providing an approved substitute. If a substitute be not provided, the absentee will forfeit all allowances during his absence.

466. Leave of absence may be granted at the discretion of regimental commanding officers, to syces, grass-cutters, doolie-bearers, artificers, puckallis, bhistis, chowdries, peons, toties, and other mustered establishments, on their furnishing fit substitutes who will receive the full pay forfeited by the absentee. Transport drivers of mountain batteries when granted furlough receive full pay during their absence, and substitutes cannot be employed in their places.

NOTE.—In Bombay the regimental authorities arrange for the duties of bhistis of native infantry regiments without extra expense to the state.

467. Articles 465 and 466 are applicable to followers of the Hyderabad contingent.

NOTE.—Those tent and store lascars of the Hyderabad contingent who were transferred from the grade of gun lascar are entitled to a continuance of their pay during authorised absence, but no substitutes are to be entertained for them.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section III.

General Regulations.

FURLOUGH—LEAVE—*concluded.*

468. As a general rule, absence on the part of any individuals mentioned in article 466 will be considered to involve forfeiture of pay whether a substitute may or may not be procurable.

469. Puckallis and bhistis on the regular establishment of corps who are compelled to be absent from their duties on account of wounds or sickness while on foreign or field service, or on service beyond sea, are permitted to receive pay in the same manner as sepoy similarly circumstanced, without the necessity of providing substitutes. Arrangements must be made regimentally for the performance of their duties, as substitutes will not be paid by the state except under special circumstances rendering their temporary employment absolutely necessary.

470. On return from foreign service, or service beyond sea, commanding officers are authorised to grant limited furlough without loss of pay to the classes mentioned in the preceding articles; provided regimental arrangements can be made for the performance of their duties without extra expense to the state.

471. A man of the army hospital corps absent on leave is allowed the pay of the lowest grade of his class only; but no pay or allowances will be issued until he returns to duty, except in the case of a man granted sick leave, who is entitled to have his pay issued to him monthly during the authorised period of such leave. Temporary promotions to a higher grade will be made during the absence of a first or second grade hospital attendant on leave.

472. When a local substitute is entertained in place of a man of the Bombay army hospital corps who is sick present with the hospital at an isolated station, such substitute will be allowed pay at the bazar rate for a period not exceeding one month.

473. Men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars may be granted half pay while absent on leave.

VII.—Hutting Money.

General Regulations.

474. Article 250 is applicable to followers entitled to hutting money.

Bengal and Hyderabad Contingent.

475. Hutting money is granted to followers, including those paid by government in the silahdar cavalry, under the rules laid down for native troops in articles 254 to 266, and the rates are as follows:—

	Full allowance.			Half allowance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
For 1st class followers	8	0	0	4	0	0
For 2nd „ „	5	0	0	2	8	0

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

General Regulations.

Section III.

HUTTING MONEY—*continued.*475—*concluded.*

First class followers comprise—farriers, salutris of heavy artillery, bullock drivers of the Hyderabad artillery only: 2nd class followers comprise—puckallis, bhistis, tindals, lascars, bildars, sweepers, syces, grass-cutters, mistry-smiths, mistry-carpenters, carpenter-workmen, filemen, firemen, moochis, hammermen, nalbunds. This article, so far as half-hutting allowance is concerned, does not apply to Bengal infantry regiments (except Gurkha regiments and regiments in Assam), or to the Bengal sappers and miners, as the monthly repair allowance drawn by these corps, under articles 257 to 259, is intended to cover the cost of keeping the followers' huts fit for occupation.

476. Half-hutting allowance is granted every four years to the native establishment of the royal artillery mountain battery at Rawal Pindi to aid the men in keeping their lines in repair.

477. Regimental munshis are not allowed hutting money.

478. Followers belonging to strictly local corps and those attached to convalescent depots are not allowed hutting money.

Madras.

479. Hutting money is granted to followers under the rules which regulate the grant to native troops (articles 270 to 304).

480. The rates allowed, when public quarters in garrison are not provided, are as follows:—

		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Artillery	Store lascar, tindal, salutri, (heavy, field, and mountain batteries)	2	0	0
All arms	{ Regimental (tent) lascars, puckalli and bhisti	2	0	0
Army hospital corps	{ Cook Ward-servant Ward-sweeper Water-carrier	2	0	0

481. The maximum price to be paid for followers' huts under the circumstances stated in article 288 is as follows:—

	Tiled house.	Flat-roofed house.	Thatched house.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Chief guide	94	78	45
Head guide	62	54	31
2nd guide	34	31	17
Munshi	34	31	17
Chowdry	23	21	12
Guide, puckalli, bhisti, regimental lascar, store lascar of artillery, artificer, bazar-	18	15	0

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section III.

General Regulations.

HUTTING MONEY—*concluded*.

Bombay.

482. A building allowance of ₹15 and a repair allowance of ₹3 are the rates authorised for enlisted followers.

483. The enlisted followers who are entitled to be hutted at the expense of the state are store lascars (including tindals) of artillery, salutris, nalbunds, of heavy (British) artillery, tent lascars of British troops, followers of silahdar cavalry paid by the state.

484. The hutting repair allowance is granted on every final change of station; but to the lascars attached to the British cavalry regiment at Mhow and to the native establishment of the heavy field battery at Mhow, it is admitted every fourth year.

VIII.—Insanes.

485. Insane native followers should, as a rule, be discharged as unfit for further service; the harmless insanes being made over to their friends, and the criminal or dangerous ones, and those having no friends, to the civil power to be dealt with as belonging to the civil population.

486. The claims of insane followers, acquired by length of service, to allowances or pensions, will be governed by the rules applicable to insane native soldiers.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

487. The following conservancy establishment is authorised for native corps in the Madras presidency, but the cost, at station rates, is not ordinarily to exceed ₹60 per mensem for a corps when undivided, or ₹80 when divided into wings, with Burma allowance at 25 per cent. while serving in Upper Burma:—

Establishment for an entire corps of native cavalry or infantry—
1 cart and 8 toties: when separated into wings—1 cart and 4 toties per wing. At head-quarters of sappers and miners—1 cart, and toties according to the number of companies.

488. Dry batta or extra ration money is granted to troops and followers of the Hyderabad contingent on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. Under the Bombay regulations, an allowance as below is granted on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Her Majesty's birthday: to serangs 8 annas; tindals 4 annas; lascars and other followers, except hospital followers of British and native corps on the fixed establishment, 1 anna.

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11

NON-EFFECTIVE.

DIVISION I.—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES AND MEN.

SECTION I.—PENSIONS—COMBATANT.

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I.—General Regulations.

489. All pensions are payable in arrears, *viz.*, half-yearly in Bengal, monthly in Madras, and quarterly in Bombay (but see article 549).

490. A native officer or soldier who is invalided after 15 years' service in consequence of any disorder brought on by indulgence in drugs or from other causes is not entitled to pension, but he may be allowed a gratuity, three-fourths of the ordinary gratuity (of six months' pay including good-conduct pay) being generally allowed, but in special cases, the full gratuity. Only those cases in which full pension or gratuity is recommended on account of good service or other sufficient cause will be submitted on separate rolls for the orders of government. Any individual, wounded, or injured on service, or on duty, who aggravates his case or retards his cure in the hope of the above benefits, will be dismissed the service without reference to his claims or previous character.

491. The Punjab frontier force and Central India horse participate in the grant of invalid, wound, and family pensions, on the same footing as the regular army.

492. On first admission of an individual to the pension establishment, the payment of arrears of all descriptions of pension is restricted to two years, in excess of which period no payments will be made; native family pensioners are, however, allowed, in addition to the two years' arrears authorised for them on first admission to the pension establishment when entitled thereto, the arrears accruing between the date of the committee's report submitting their claims and the date of the order announcing the decision of government thereon; they may also receive arrears for a further period of one

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

GENERAL REGULATIONS—*continued*.

year should circumstances have prevented their coming forward to receive their stipends before the expiry of that period, reckoning from the date of the order announcing their admission.

493. Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men who volunteer from the line to police corps, will forego all claims to participate in the benefits of the invalid and other pensions except under the conditions specified in article 544.

494. A native pensioner, including a commissioned officer, may hold any civil situation and receive the salary thereof in addition to military pension—but see article 495. Provided always that an invalid native commissioned officer shall receive only so much of his invalid pension as, with his civil pay, will make his whole allowances equal to his military pay and allowances immediately before his retirement. If, therefore, the pay of his civil appointment is not less than his military pay and allowances at the date of his retirement, he receives no portion of his military pension. The pension of the heir of a native non-commissioned military officer or soldier or of a medical subordinate will, during re-employment, merge in his salary.

495. An extraordinary pension granted under the civil service regulations or to a native officer or soldier under military rules, for wounds and injuries, may, in the event of the pensioner's subsequent employment in the civil department, be, during such employment, reduced or suspended by the government which granted the pension. In the case, however, of a native non-commissioned officer or soldier whose wound or injury pension may have included an invalid pension, he will, in the event of the wound or injury pension being withheld, be allowed to draw the invalid rate of pension in addition to civil salary.

496. If a pensioner be convicted by a civil tribunal of felony or of any vicious or disgraceful conduct, he will be removed under the orders of the controller of military accounts from the pension list; and if such pensioner hold a medal and be in receipt of an annuity for meritorious service, the annuity shall thereby be forfeited. Should, however, the circumstances of his case admit of such clemency, he may, on release, with the sanction of government, be re-enrolled on his original or a reduced rate of pension.

497. Pensions are not forfeited for periods of imprisonment for debt; they will be paid in arrears on release. Pensions are held in abeyance during the confinement of a pensioner on a criminal charge previous to trial, but will be paid in arrears for the full term of such confinement in the event of acquittal, without any deduction, although while imprisoned the pensioner may have been subsisted at the public expense.

498. When a pensioner is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which does not involve the discontinuance of his pension, it will be paid

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions—Combatant. -

GENERAL REGULATIONS—*continued.*

in arrears, less the amount of his subsistence, for the period of confinement under conviction; but if the offence involves removal from the pension list, pension will not be passed for the period of confinement though the offender may be re-enrolled on expiration of his sentence.

499. Pensioners failing to report any fraud on the native pension establishment of which they are cognizant, being guilty of violence towards the paying officers or their subordinates, being in any way concerned in an attempt to defraud the public, or attempting to commit fraud in the receipt of pension or prize money, are liable to forfeit their pensions in addition to such other punishment as the law may award.

500. Arrears of pension for twelve months only, including that in course of payment, are admissible to individuals who may have neglected to apply personally for their pensions, or failed to send notice of their inability to do so, for a period exceeding one year. Arrears due for any longer period may be paid on the authority of the controller of military accounts on satisfactory explanation as to cause of absence from the periodical payments during that period. But absence from six consecutive half-yearly payments in Bengal, twelve quarterly payments in Bombay, and twenty-four monthly payments in Madras, without intimation of the cause, will involve forfeiture of pension, the name of the pensioner concerned being struck off the rolls of the pension establishment after the expiration of that period. Pensioners thus struck off the rolls may be readmitted by the controller of military accounts, provided he is satisfied that their absence was unavoidable; they will then receive the undrawn arrears of pension for such period, not exceeding two years, as may be authorised by the controller. Doubtful cases should, however, be submitted for the orders of government.

501. Arrears due to deceased pensioners may be paid to an administrator appointed by a civil court or as laid down in article 502.

502. The officer paying pensions shall pay arrears (which shall be limited to three months, except when proof is given of the exact date of death of pensioner) of pension due to the estate of a deceased native pensioner, to any person whose name may have been registered in his office by the deceased pensioner, as the person entitled to such payments. Pensioners should be encouraged to make such registration. If no such registration has been made, the officer paying pensions shall pay the arrears to any person who shall produce a certificate from any of the undermentioned officers of the district in which the deceased pensioner resided, declaring such person to be entitled to such payment, *viz.*, collector, deputy collector in charge of a division or sub-division or assistant collector of at

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Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

GENERAL REGULATIONS—*continued*.

least three years' standing. The collector, deputy collector, or assistant collector will grant such a certificate to such person as shall, upon enquiry, appear to him to be best entitled to receive payment, either as sole heir or as principal representative of all the heirs. For example, if the pensioner has left a widow and sons, the certificate will be given to the eldest son if of full age, or to the widow as guardian of the sons if the sons are minors. Claims not submitted within three years of the date of decease of the pensioner will be considered barred by reason of delay in submission.

503. Pensions and other superannuation allowances, whether due or to become due, are exempt from seizure, attachment or sequestration under process of law, but on receipt thereof by the pensioner or person entitled thereto, they become general property and liable to seizure.

504. Life-pensions not exceeding Rs 20 per annum are, when specially sanctioned, purchased by government with the consent of the pensioners, and on a certificate by a competent medical officer of good bodily health, according to the following scale of value:—

Value of a life annuity of Rs 1 per annum.

Age.	Value. Rs	Age.	Value. Rs
Under 10	13	45 to 50	9½
10 to 20	12½	50 to 55	9
20 to 25	12	55 to 60	8
25 to 30	11½	60 to 65	7
30 to 35	11	65 to 70	6
35 to 40	10½	Above 70 inadmissible, except by special order of the Government of India.	
40 to 45	10		

NOTE.—This article is not applicable to family pensions (see article 580).

Special—Madras.

505. All assignments, agreements, orders, sales and securities of every kind, made by any pensioner (see article 503) in respect of any pension not then due, or for giving or assigning any future interest therein, are null and void.

506. Officers in command of regiments and detachments, or in charge of departments, etc., will report direct to the superintendent of pensions, the enlistment and discharge of every military pensioner forwarding at the same time his pension certificate that the amount of pension may be regulated. Officers will be careful to ascertain whether men they enlist are in receipt of pensions, and they will be held responsible for any loss that may accrue to government from their failing to make the required report.

507. Pensioners are to be distinctly informed that concealment of the fact of their being in receipt of other pay from government in

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

GENERAL REGULATIONS—*continued*.

addition to their pensions, will subject them to forfeiture of pension.

508. Native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and individuals of all inferior ranks are entitled to the difference between effective and pension pay (including good-conduct but not staff pay), and to batta or field rates of pay whilst travelling direct from the station of the corps, department, or detachment from which transferred, to their pension station within the limits of the Madras military command, and this allowance is drawn on their arrival at the latter. Pensioners who may have selected a place of residence beyond the limits of the Madras military command are granted the above allowances only for the period of the journey between the station where pensioned and that nearest to the frontier within the limits of the command, on the most direct route to their chosen place of residence. The distance to be certified to, when necessary, by an officer of the quartermaster-general's department, and the allowance may be drawn in advance after permission has been obtained to proceed beyond the limits.

The above allowances are admissible although a man may be furnished with a passport by rail or steamer.

NOTE. — The provisions of this article are not applicable to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras army who enlisted on or after the 1st September 1888, nor to those who were in the service prior to that date and who retire on the ordinary rate of pension on completion of 21 years' service, under the pension rules published in India army circulars, clause 170 of 1886. Those who entered the service on or before the 30th November 1886, and who may be invalided after 15 years' service, also those who, having enlisted before the 1st September 1888, may be granted pensions on account of wounds, injuries, disorders contracted on actual or foreign service, or three-fourths pension under article 490 or army regulations, India, volume II, part II, para. 2310 (a), will continue to be entitled to the concessions laid down in this article. In cases where this concession is continued under this note, the allowances will be calculated on the time actually occupied in travelling to the place of residence by the most expeditious route.

509. In cases of men necessarily detained for the adjustment of their public demands, or other equally valid reason, difference between effective and pension pay will further be admissible to natives for a period not exceeding one month from the date of transfer, and is to be drawn, when practicable, by the officer by whose order the detention may take place, on abstracts supported by certificates of the period and necessity of such detention.

510. Any pensioner who shall delay to proceed to his pension station for more than one month, subsequently to the removal of all public grounds of detention, as referred to in the preceding article, shall forfeit all claim to batta, and the difference between effective and pension pay for the period allowed by regulation to join, except in cases of certified inability from sickness, or unavoidable detention by inclemency of weather, or other valid reason, the period and necessity of which must be shewn in a certificate from the officer commanding the station of the pensioner's late corps.

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

GENERAL REGULATIONS—concluded.

511. Individuals transferred to the pension establishment are not to be allowed to quit the stations at which they may be, prior to the receipt of the general order directing their transfer; and officers charged with the duty of delivering passports, etc., will adopt the earliest measures for the adjustment of the men's accounts, so as to afford them the option of proceeding at once on being struck off the strength of their corps to their pension stations, communicating the date of delivery of the above documents to the officer in charge at the station to which the pensioners are directed to proceed. In substitution of the usual passport and pay certificate, the pensioner is to be furnished with a certificate in the usual form, showing the date up to which pay has been drawn, and whether he was detained by order for the adjustment of public demands, or other equally valid reason, and if so, the period of detention, and whether difference between effective and pension pay for that period, or any part of it, has been drawn, as prescribed by article 509. This certificate should, if possible, be granted on the day of the pensioner's departure *en route* to his pension station, or the day preceding it and dated accordingly, and is invariably to be attached to the first abstract on which pension is drawn.

512. Arrears due to pensioners absent without leave from muster will in no case be payable beyond 12 months without the sanction of the controller of military accounts, obtained through the superintendent of pensions.

513. Furlough within the limits of the Madras presidency is granted to native pensioners by officers in charge, who will furnish them with last-pay certificates to enable them to draw pay at the station to which they proceed.

514. Applications from native pensioners to proceed on furlough beyond the limits of the Madras presidency should be made to the superintendent of pensions, specifying the period for which leave is required.

515. No pay is to be drawn for a pensioner who may have exceeded the leave of absence granted, unless such leave be regularly extended, a report of which must be made to the officer in charge of pensioners at the station to which the pensioner belongs.

516. Madras pensioners residing in other presidencies are paid by the authorities and under the regulations of those presidencies; but those residing at stations in Bengal which may be occupied by Madras troops will remain under the control of the superintendent of pensions, and will be paid their stipends by the local officers belonging to their own government.

II.—Invalid and Retiring Pensions.

517. No native commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier is entitled to the benefits of the pension establishment who

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Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions - Combatant.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—continued.

517—concluded.

shall have served less than 15 years in the army, or 20 years in the Hyderabad contingent (but see article 519), and in strictly local corps [see article 518 (c)], excepting such as have been wounded in action, or been rendered unfit for active duty by disorders contracted in actual service (or as regards Madras troops, on foreign service), or by injuries received in the execution of their duties; and no man may be recommended for pension unless he is declared by a medical committee, or, by the special board referred to in army regulations, India, volume II, para. 2310, to be in every respect unfit for active service by reason of wounds, age, or infirmity.

NOTE.—Men unfit for service and not coming under the foregoing description shall be discharged; and the circumstance of a soldier having received a wound in the service shall not be considered a sufficient cause to prevent his being discharged at any time that irregular conduct on his part may render it necessary.

Disease or other cause of unfitness may be contracted "on actual service" without being in any degree attributable to the nature of the service or the insalubrity of the climate. For example, leprosy and other diseases may break out on service, or having previously existed to some extent may increase to such a degree as to render the individual unfit for further service; still, the unfitness may not be attributable to the nature of the service or climate. It is therefore absolutely necessary that medical officers, when they are satisfied that the cause of the unfitness, although contracted on service, is not attributable to the service itself, should so record their opinion in the medical return. Wounds received in action and injuries sustained in the execution of public duty are, of course, always attributable to the nature of the service upon which the individuals were employed.

518. The following are the monthly rates of pension admissible to native troops (including the Nepal escort), excepting strictly local corps :—

NOTE.—Sappers of the Burma sappers and miners are not entitled to pension on discharge, but the native officers and non-commissioned officers, whether transferred from India or enlisted in Burma, will receive pensions calculated according to the system in force in the Madras corps of sappers and miners.

(a)

Native Troops.

		Ordinary.			Superior.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subadar major, resaldar major	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Subadar, resaldar, woordie-major	.	.	.	.	30	0	0
Resaldar	.	.	.	.	50	0	0
Jemadar	.	.	.	.	15	0	0
Havildar, dafadar-major	.	.	.	.	25	0	0
Dafadar (including farrier-major* and salutri, Bengal and Punjab cavalry) and naik	.	.	.	.	7	0	0
If a European,† or an African, or an East Indian,† of European descent. The term "European descent" includes those whose fathers and maternal grandfathers or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers were of pure European origin, and also those who are the children of intermarriages between persons of this lineage		10	0	0	12	0	0
If of native descent		7	0	0	12	0	0

* The farrier major of Bombay cavalry is allowed pension as dafadar,

† These classes of the Madras army, if enlisted prior to the 17th March 1865, are admitted to pension on the same terms as British soldiers.

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued.*518—*continued.*Native Troops—*continued.*

		Ordinary.			Superior.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Drummer, fifer, bugler, trumpeter* of native artillery.	If a European, East Indian, or African (as above defined) . . . If of native descent . . .	7	0	0	12	0	0
Sepoy, private trooper, or sowar (including assistant salutri and farrier† Bengal and Punjab cavalry) .		4	0	0	7	0	0
Trumpeter, native cavalry		7	0	0	12	0	0
Havildar - Major of drivers		7	0	0	12	0	0
Havildar of drivers	With batteries (except heavy batteries and batteries of the Hyderabad contingent) of artillery, British and native.	7	0	0	10	0	0
Naik of drivers		7	0	0	8	0	0
Driver (not transport driver)	Ordinance drivers. { With heavy batteries of royal artillery.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Jemadar drivers		7	0	0	10	0	0
Sirdar drivers	Elephant drivers. {	7	0	0	8	0	0
Drivers		4	0	0	6	0	0
Jemadar mahouts	With British and native mountain batteries	7	0	0	10	0	0
Mahouts		4	0	0	6	0	0
Assistant mahouts		4	0	0	4	0	0
Salutris		7	0	0	10	0	0
Shoeing-smiths		4	0	0	6	0	0

Madras only.

Farrier havildar and shoeing-smith above 17 years' service	9	6	11	...
Ditto ditto under 17 years' service	8	5	4	...

NOTE.—Farrier-havildars and shoeing-smiths of Madras cavalry regiments, who were enlisted in the army prior to 30th November 1886, retain their right to the invalid pension of R8-5-4 per mensem after 15 years, and R9-6-11 after 17 years' service; after 21 years' service, if discharged from the army, they are entitled to the higher rate. Those enlisted after 30th November 1886 come under the provisions of articles 519 to 521, and are not entitled to invalid pension, but only to ordinary pension on discharge after 21 years' service, *vis.*, R9-6-11 per mensem.

(b) Hyderabad Contingent.

		Ordinary.			Superior.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Resaldar-major		50	0	0	80	0	0
Resaldar		25	0	0	40	0	0
Jemadar		12	0	0	20	0	0
Dafadar and trumpet-major		6	0	0	10	0	0
Trumpeter		4	0	0	6	0	0
Farrier, camel-sowar and trooper		3	8	0	5	0	0
Trooper, if of European descent . . . . .		...			7	0	0

* Trumpeters of native artillery, Bombay, enlisted as such prior to the 29th August 1884, are entitled to ordinary and superior rates of pension at R7 and R12 respectively.

† The farriers of the governor's body-guard, Bombay, and Aden troop receive pension as sowars

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I. Pensions—Combatant.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued.*518—*concluded.*Hyderabad Contingent—*continued.*

	Ordinary.			Superior.		
	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Subadar	20	10	7	40	0	0
Jemadar	12	6	4	20	0	0
Havildar-major and pay havildar, artillery	7	13	8	12	0	0
Havildar-major and drill havildar, infantry	5	4	3	12	0	0
Havildar, farrier salutri, artillery	6	3	2	12	0	0
Ditto, infantry	6	0	0	12	0	0
Naik and rough rider, artillery	5	6	0	12	0	0
Drill-naik, infantry	5	6	0	12	0	0
Naik and bass drummer, infantry	4	15	4	12	0	0
Drum and fife-major	8	4	3	10	0	0
Drummer, fife, and bugler, of European descent . . . . .	...			7	0	0
Ditto ditto, of Native descent	4	2	2	5	0	0
Private, artillery	3	11	6	5	0	0
Ditto, infantry	3	4	11	5	0	0
Havildar of drivers, artillery	5	12	7	12	0	0
Naik ditto	4	2	2	...		
Syce ditto	3	4	11	5	0	0

(c) Strictly local corps (Bhopal battalion, Deoli and Erinpura forces, Malwa and Meywar Bhil corps, and Merwara battalion).

Cavalry.

	Ordinary pension.		
	R	a	p.
Resaldar and woordie-major	25	0	0
Resaldar	18	0	0
Jemadar	10	0	0
Dafadar and trumpet-major	6	0	0
Trumpeter	4	0	0
Sowar	3	8	0

Infantry.

	Ordinary pension.			Superior pension. (Bhopal battalion only.)		
	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Subadar	18	0	0	40	0	0
Jemadar	10	0	0	20	0	0
Havildar, drum, bugle, or fife-major	6	0	0	12	0	0
Naik	5	0	0	12	0	0
Drummer and sepoy	3	8	0	5	0	0

NOTE.—A Christian drummer of local infantry who may be allowed the line rate of pay is also entitled to the line rate of pension.

Those men who were present with the Merwara battalion on the 1st July 1857 are entitled to pensions at the rates and periods of service admissible to the regular native troops—clause (a) of this article.

519. The invalid pension after 15 years' service is abolished for all soldiers enlisted after the 30th November 1886. Drivers, mahouts, and assistant mahouts attached to heavy batteries of artillery, who were in the service prior to the 1st April 1892, count their previous service as followers towards pension as combatants, and those who

 Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued.*

enlisted on or before the 30th November 1886 and who were privileged to receive an invalid pension after 15 years' service continue to enjoy that privilege.

520. The invalid pension after 20 years' service to men of the Hyderabad contingent is abolished for all soldiers enlisted after 31st October 1888.

521. Men (not of strictly local corps) who have served 21 years, and of the Bhopal battalion who have served 40 years, are entitled to the ordinary pension irrespective of fitness or unfitness for further service, and it rests with the commander-in-chief to remove any soldier from the effective list after that period of service.

522. The superior rates of pension include the ordinary rates and are granted for very long effective service of not less than 35 years (40 years in the Bhopal battalion) with an unblemished character, combined with meritorious service and the zealous discharge of duty up to time of retirement. This reward is not intended for men who have simply done their duty and have attained a claim to pension by mere length of service.

523. No commissioned or non-commissioned officer who has not been disabled on actual service shall be entitled to the pension of the rank he may hold when invalided or pensioned, unless he shall have served in that rank for three complete years. Should he have served a shorter period he will be entitled only to the pension of the next lower grade, provided his united service in the rank he held when invalided and in the next inferior grade amounts together to full three years.

524. The period during which a native commissioned officer is under suspension from rank, pay and allowances, under sentence of a court-martial, does not reckon as service for pension. The period of service thus forfeited may, however, be made good, provided the native officer continues in all respects fit for duty.

525. The grant of additional pay to native soldiers for length of service does not entitle them, when invalided, to any increase of pension.

526. Service under 16 years of age is not allowed to reckon as service for pension in the case of men enlisted after the 29th April 1853.

527. A pensioned soldier re-enrolled in the army of his own free will, and on the special sanction of government, as physically fit for many years' further duty, will reckon his previous service. On subsequent re-transfer to the invalid establishment, he will be allowed either the pension which lapsed on his re-enlistment, or any higher rate to which he may become entitled in virtue of his further service.

528. Either the ordinary or superior pension may be held with the wound pension of a commissioned officer, but it merges in the wound

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Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued.*

or injury pension granted to non-commissioned officers and inferior grades (see article 554).

529. The brevet pay of a subadar-major is continued to him after transfer to the invalid establishment, on the special recommendation of the general officer commanding, whether he has served more or less than three years in the rank. The same pensionary advantage is allowed to resaldar-majors of silahdar cavalry (not including the Hyderabad contingent for which a special rate is provided), but without any increase of pay while serving. Subadar-majors of the Burma military police, who draw the staff allowance of ₹50 a month and retire under military pension rules are allowed to continue to draw the allowance after retirement on pension on the same conditions as subadar-majors of the native army who draw their brevet pay in addition to pension, the inspector general of police, Burma, taking the place of the general officer commanding as the recommending authority.

530. Pensioners commence to draw their pensions from the dates given below:—

(a) In the Bengal presidency,—from the date following that on which they are struck off the strength of their corps. Those passed by the annual invaliding committee will be struck off on the 30th April, except men whose claim to pension may be doubtful, who are not to be struck off, although passed by the committee, until receipt of orders from army head-quarters. Men invalided by special committees, and men of the Punjab frontier force and of local corps invalided by annual invaliding committees, are to be struck off at the expiration of one month after the date on which they appear before the committees; but in the event of the controller's pension circular authorising their discharge or transfer to the pension establishment being received at regimental head-quarters before the expiry of the month, they are to be struck off from the date of its receipt.

(b) In the Madras presidency,—from the date following that on which they are struck off the strength of their corps.

(c) In the Bombay presidency,—native officers and men who are pensioned after 32 years' service, or invalided by special invaliding committees, will be struck off the effective strength on the date of receipt by the regiment of the pension circulars issued twice a month by the controller of military accounts,—pension commences from the day following. Those invalided at the annual invaliding remain on the effective strength until the 31st December inclusive; when the pension circulars are received after 31st December, effective pay (net pay in the case of cavalry) is admitted up to and for the date of receipt of the circulars.

531. Members of the "Order of British India" and of the "Order of Merit" carry with them, on their transfer to the pension establish-

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Mem. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued.*

ment, the allowances which they may be entitled to by those orders at the time of transfer.

532. The promotion of men shortly to be invalided, thus entitling them to a higher rate of pension, is prohibited (Bombay).

533. A soldier who may be declared by an invaliding committee to be affected with leprosy shall, if of full service, be discharged with pension without reference to his physical unfitness.

534. Service in the police does not count as service towards pension in the army.

535. The time passed as a patient in a lunatic asylum does not count as service towards pension. (See articles 317, 318 and 319.)

536. A soldier of good character (irrespective of rank) who may be discharged, in the fifteenth year of service, for an incurable disease, or permanently incapable of earning a livelihood, may, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, be granted a pension of Rs 3 a month. If, at the time of discharge, the permanent incapacity of the invalid to maintain himself be not as clearly manifest as in the case of blindness, he must be re-examined by a medical committee at the end of two years. This article is not applicable to a soldier enlisted after the 30th November 1886.

537. A soldier who re-enlists after having been invalided, or discharged with gratuity, or otherwise, may, after three years' exemplary conduct, be recommended by his commanding officer to be allowed to reckon his former service towards good-conduct pay and pension, provided that, in the case of pension on re-enlistment, he declared his former service and the cause of his discharge, and refunded in full at any time after re-enlistment, any gratuity he may have received; in the case of good-conduct pay, past service can only be allowed to count from the date the amount of gratuity received by him has been refunded.

Men who enter the regular army after having served in local corps and irregular forces, are allowed, under the above conditions, to count only half the period of such service towards pension.

Men who rejoin the colors from the reserve are allowed to count their former service with the colors towards color pension and good-conduct pay without fulfilling any of the above conditions.

Officers commanding regiments will refer to the office of the controller of military accounts all claims on the subject of reckoning past services. In Madras and Bombay such claims will be disposed of under the orders of the commander-in-chief.

538. Native soldiers transferred to service with frontier levies, reckon their combined military and levy service towards pension under military rules.

539. Native officers and soldiers of the Burma battalions of Madras infantry are entitled to count former service in the Burma

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued*.

police battalions, and in the army, towards service for pension under these regulations.

540. The whole service for pension of drivers of artillery specified in article 518 (a) when transferred to other combatant ranks is treated as continuous.

541. Drivers of artillery specified in article 518 (a) having ten years' service as such, are allowed to reckon for pension any previous service as jemadar of syces, syce, or bullock-driver, if promoted from any of these positions to be drivers.

542. Drivers of mountain batteries promoted to that rank from baggage muleteers are allowed, after 10 years' service in the former rank, to count towards pension the whole of their past service, as baggage muleteers, if they enlisted in that rank on or before the 7th December 1883, and half of such service if they enlisted after that date.

543. A native soldier who, on conviction of desertion from the army, is sentenced to a punishment not involving dismissal from the service, may, after five years' subsequent exemplary conduct, reckoning from the date of his release from imprisonment and return to duty, be recommended by his commanding officer to be allowed to reckon his former service towards pension.

Note.—The provisions of this article are applicable to the case of a native soldier who leaves his regiment without obtaining a regular discharge therefrom and re-enlists in another, and who on discovery of the crime is tried by court-martial under article 11 of the Indian articles of war and convicted thereby forfeiting all service previous to the date of his fraudulent enlistment.

544. A soldier transferred to the police is not permitted to carry with him his past military service; but when it may be desirable to make reductions in the native army, and transfers to the police are sanctioned, the men will be entitled to the benefit of their past military service. The pensions of men who have served long enough in the army to entitle them to pension, if discharged without fault, will be charged to the military department, and the pension of all others who may be entitled to count their previous military service towards pension will be paid by the civil department.

545. Pensions granted to men in the Burma military police who count their army service, are adjusted as follows:—

If a retiring pension is granted to a man who had less than 21 years' army service, or an invalid pension to a man who had less than 15 years' army service, the charge will in each case be borne by the Civil Department; otherwise, any retiring or invalid pension that may be granted will be a military charge.

546. A man of the unattached list has no claim to pension under the civil rules, but he will be allowed to count his service both in the

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Section I.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*continued*.

army and the public works department for pension on the following scale:—

	Per ensem. £
A man of 15 and under 20 years' service as sepoy	4
„ 20 and under 24 years' service, as naik or havildar	7
„ 24 and under 28 years' service, as jemadar	15
„ 28 years' service, as subadar	30
„ 32 years' service with an unblemished character, if specially recommended	50

547. No pension under article 546 can be claimed until the applicant has served 15 years and been pronounced by an invaliding committee unfit for further service; and it will be open to any one, when invalided, to take the pension of his actual military rank, should it be higher than that to which he would be entitled by the scale in article 546. After 32 years' service the pension of £30 a month can be claimed, although the individual may not be unfit for further service. The pension will be chargeable to that department (civil or military) in which the man has spent the greater portion of his service.

548. Those native officers and soldiers who formed part of the garrison which defended the Residency at Lucknow in 1857 are allowed to count three years' additional service towards pension; and those also who belonged to the garrison which subsequently defended Lucknow and the Alumbagh, respectively, prior to the advance of any portion of the forces under the late Lord Clyde, are allowed to count one year's additional service towards pension.

549. An advance of six months' pension in the Bengal and three months in the Bombay presidency is authorised to be made to men who may be invalided, on the pension rolls being completed and returned to the corps. In the Bombay presidency only, three months' advance of the staff pay of subadar-major, order of merit pay, and order of British India allowance is also sanctioned. In the Madras presidency no advance of pension is authorised.

550. (1) Men of the late Shah Sujah's force who on the disbandment of that force, were transferred to the service of the British government,

(2) Men of the old Khalsa army who joined the British service in 1849, and

(3) All men (whether of the Khalsa army or not) who took up arms in the British service during the mutiny, and enlisted between the 11th May 1857 and 30th June 1858, are allowed to reckon their past service towards pension.

Men of classes (2) and (3) are entitled to retire on the superior rate of pension on attaining the age of 58 years, subject to the conditions as to character laid down in article 522.

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Section I.

Pensions - Combatant.

INVALID AND RETIRING PENSIONS—*concluded.*

551. Any men of the above class (article 550) who may be recommended by invaliding committees for transfer to the pension establishment are not to be struck off the strength of their regiments until their admission to pension is notified by the controller of military accounts.

552. Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay army, returning from foreign service as physically unfit for further duty, are allowed full pay and batta for three days after their arrival at Bombay. This rule also applies to the grades mentioned who may be specially invalided.

553. In cases where pension may be granted in lieu of gratuity already paid, the former will be withheld until the latter is refunded.

III.—Wound Pensions.

554. A wound pension is determined according to the degree of injury received, the rank actually held and the period of service completed on date of being wounded, though the rank may have been held for less than three years. But if, by continuance in the army, the wounded individual becomes entitled to a higher invalid pension, it will be given him instead of the wound pension herein authorised (see articles 528 and 559).

555. Wound pensions and gratuities are granted to native commissioned officers under the same rules and conditions as to European commissioned officers.

556. The following rates of wound pensions are granted to commissioned officers :—

	Per mensem.		
	R.	a.	p.
Subadar, resaldar, woordie-major and resaidar	25	0	0
Jemadar	12	0	0

557. The gratuities granted to native officers when seriously wounded, but not to such an extent as to entitle them to a wound pension, are reckoned for officers of the Silahdar cavalry as so many months' pay at the rates laid down in article 22, and for all other officers as so many months' pay minus one rate of batta for each month, according to the nature and extent of the injury received.

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Section I.

WOUND PENSIONS—continued.

558. Non-commissioned officers and men of all branches receive wound pensions at the following rates:—

1.—Scale of pension for wounds received in action with an enemy or in an insurrection:—

	1ST DEGREE.										2ND DEGREE.										3RD DEGREE.										4TH DEGREE.									
	Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.										Men losing one limb or one eye, or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.										Men not losing a limb or an eye, who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.										Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit from wounds for the ordinary duties of the service.									
	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.	Of and above thirty-two years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above fifteen years' service.	Under fifteen years' service.				
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.			
Havildar, dafadar and farrier-major	19	0	0	14	0	0	17	4	0	12	4	0	8	12	4	0	14	15	3	9	15	3	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naik	16	0	0	12	0	0	10	8	0	14	8	0	7	8	0	14	8	0	10	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Trooper, private, sepoy and farrier	11	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Havildar (including havildar-major) of drivers, artillery, British and Native.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Naik of drivers.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Driver (not transport driver).	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Jemadar (driver).	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Sirdar drivers.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Drivers.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Jemadar mahouts.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Assistant mahouts.	Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildar, naik, and privates, respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars, naiks, and sepoy respectively.										Same rates as laid down above for havildars and sepoy respectively.									
Drum, trum-pet, bugle, or fife major	21	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	11	6	0	6	8	0	0			
Drum major, if the son of a European	16	0	0	12	0	0	10	8	0	14	8	0	7	8	0	14	8	0	10	8	0	6	0	0	12	8	6	8	8	6	4	14	0	0	0	0	0			
Drum major, if the son of a European	16	0	0	11	0	0	9	10	0	14	10	0	6	14	0	14	10	0	9	10	0	5	8	0	12	13	2	7	13	2	4	7	6	0	0	0				
Trumpeter, if a native	11	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	7	9	0	4	0	0	8	11	0	5	11	0	3	4	0	0	0	0				

Farrier-salutris of the Hyderabad Contingent artillery hold the rank of havildar and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of

Farrier-salutris of the Hyderabad Contingent artillery hold the rank of havildar and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of wound, injury, and family pensions.

* Including farrier-havildar and shoeing-smith of Madras cavalry regiments.

Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

WOUND PENSIONS—continued.

558--continued.

11.—Scale of pension for injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty :—

[illegible]

* Including farrier-havildar and shoeing-smith of Madras cavalry regiments.

Troops of the line.

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

WOUND PENSIONS—continued.

558—concluded.

II.—Scale of pension for injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty.—

	1ST DEGREE.	2ND DEGREE.	3RD DEGREE.	4TH DEGREE.
	Men losing two limbs or both eyes from injuries, or being so severely injured as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.	Men losing one limb or eye, or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.	Men not losing a limb or an eye, who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.	Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit for the ordinary duties of the service.
	Of and above forty years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above forty years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above twenty years' service, and of unblemished character.	Of and above twenty years' service, and of unblemished character.
	Under twenty years' service.	Under twenty years' service.	Under twenty years' service.	Under twenty years' service.
	R a. p. R a. p. R a. p. R a. p.	R a. p. R a. p. R a. p. R a. p.	R a. p. R a. p. R a. p. R a. p.	R a. p. R a. p. R a. p. R a. p.
Cavalry.				
Kote-dafadar . . .	11 8 0 7 8 0 6 9 0 10 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0	10 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0 10 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0	9 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0 9 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0	8 5 4 6 0 0 3 0 9
Trumpet-major . . .	10 8 0 7 8 0 6 9 0 9 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0	9 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0 9 9 0 6 9 0 4 11 0	8 5 4 6 0 0 3 0 9	5 4 3 0 9
Dafadar . . .	9 0 0 6 0 0 5 4 0 8 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0	8 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0 8 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0	7 4 3 5 0 0 2 7 0	5 0 0 2 7 0
Trumpeter . . .	8 0 0 6 0 0 5 4 0 7 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0	7 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0 7 4 0 5 4 0 3 12 0	6 4 3 4 4 3 2 7 0	4 3 2 7 0
Sowar . . .	5 10 0 4 2 0 3 9 9 5 1 9 3 9 9 2 9 3 5 1 9	3 9 9 2 9 3 5 1 9 3 9 9 2 9 3 5 1 9	3 8 0 1 10 10	1 10 10
Infantry.				
Havildar, drum, bugle and file-major . . .	7 8 0 6 9 0	6 9 0 4 11 0	6 9 0 3 12 0	6 0 0 3 0 9
Naik . . .	6 0 0 5 4 0	5 4 0 3 12 0	5 4 0 3 0 0	5 0 0 2 7 0
Sepoy, drummer, and bugler . . .	4 2 0 3 9 9	3 9 9 2 9 3	3 9 9 2 1 0	3 8 0 1 10 10

* These rates also apply to the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, including the driver (combatant) establishment.

NOTE.—These scales are only applicable to cases of wounds and injuries received after 30th April 1852. They are inapplicable to any persons in the service on the 30th April 1852, and not subsequently promoted, who, by the wound pension regulations rescinded on that date, might be entitled to a higher rate of pension.

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions - Combatant.

WOUND PENSIONS—*concluded.*

559. The retention of men in corps for any considerable period subsequent to the date of their being wounded in action or injured on duty will vitiate their claim to the wound pensions sanctioned by article 553, it being the intention of government that these pensions shall only be granted to men rendered incapable of continuing to serve through the effects of wounds received in action or injuries sustained in the performance of special duties.

560. An advance of six months' wound pension in the Bengal, and three months in the Bombay presidency, is authorised to men transferred to the pension establishment at any period of the year. In the Madras presidency no advance is authorised.

561. In each case of men becoming entitled to pensions for injuries, the clearest proof will be required that the accident was unintentional; and if it shall be proved to have arisen from awkwardness or carelessness the prescribed rates will be lowered.

562. The fact of a comrade having caused the disability for further service will not qualify for an injury pension unless the injury was received in the execution of military duty.

563. Pension for an injury sustained in the execution of duty in the field, but not received in action with the enemy, will be assigned according to the injury pension scale. Injury pensions are also admissible to men becoming unfit for service through illness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service.

564. A soldier is entitled to reckon as service towards pension the period that may have elapsed between the date of being wounded and that of being invalided, during which he may have been under medical treatment, the permanent result of the injury not having been fully ascertained.

565. According to the extent of disability, the scale of injury pensions for men of short service will be applied to soldiers of less than 15 years' service in the regular army, or less than 20 years' service in local corps, who may be invalided for incurable disorders which were contracted on actual service (or as regards Madras troops, on foreign service*), or which arose from executing particular duties or serving in unhealthy situations. Applications for such pensions will be submitted through the commander-in-chief, but in the case of the Hyderabad contingent they will be submitted through the Resident at Hyderabad, and in the case of local corps through the Foreign Department, to the government of India.

IV.—Family Pensions.

566. Pension according to the following scale is allowed to the heir of every native commissioned officer killed in action with the

* This privilege has been discontinued for men enlisted after the 31st March 1889.

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

•Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*

566—concluded.

enemy, or who within six months after being wounded in action dies from his wounds (A) ; or who may die from sickness or any accident whilst on foreign service, or after return from foreign service, and before being discharged from hospital (B) (except those who may die from such sickness, accident or disease, as is the result of their own imprudence, and is unconnected with the climate or service—except also such as may have committed suicide not being insane at the time) : with the former (scale A) a gratuity is given of one year's pay of the regimental rank of the deceased officer at the rates laid down in article 22 as regards officers of the silahdar cavalry, and one year's pay less one year's batta as regards all other officers, but no gratuity is granted with the latter (scale B) :—

	(A)						(B)					
	SCALE OF MONTHLY PENSION FOR THE HEIR OF A											
	Subadar or correspond- ing rank.			Jemadar or correspond- ing rank.			Subadar or correspond- ing rank.			Jemadar or correspond- ing rank.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Artillery, cavalry, sappers and miners, and infantry, also cavalry of the Hyderabad contingent .	36	0	0	13	13	0	26	0	0	8	8	0
Hyderabad artillery and infantry, and strictly local corps .	20	12	0	12	3	0	15	0	0	7	8	0

567. The following scale of monthly pension is admissible to the heir of every native non-commissioned officer and soldier, trumpeter, drummer, fifer and bugler, of any arm, whether belonging to the regular army, local corps, Punjab frontier force, or Hyderabad contingent, who may be entitled thereto under the circumstances stated in article 566 :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>p</i>
Havildar or corresponding rank	4	8	0
Dafadar „ „	3	8	0
Naik „ „	3	8	0
Drummer „ „	2	12	0
Sepoy „ „	2	12	0
Havildar (including havildar-major) of drivers. } With batteries (except heavy batteries) of	4	8	0
Naik of drivers. } artillery, British and	3	8	0
Driver (not transport driver). } Native.	2	12	0

NOTE 1.—The heirs of native officers and soldiers of the Madras army enlisted prior to 1st January 1834 are entitled to special rates of pension.

to 1st January 1934 are entitled to special rates of pension.

NOTE 2.—The families of men other than Karens, Shans and other natives of Burma enlisted in the Burma regiments of Madras infantry are entitled to pensions under the conditions laid down in articles 566 and 567 in regard to foreign service whilst in Burma.

568. Applications may be submitted to the Government of India for special consideration with a view to the grant of extraordinary pensions or gratuities to heirs of any of the ranks specified in articles

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Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*

566 and 567 who may die on active or field service, as distinct from foreign service from sickness or as the result of an accident, or on return from such service from sickness distinctly traced thereto. Each case will be considered on its merits, and the applications submitted must therefore invariably shew the character and service of the deceased and the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant and family.

569. Promotion of the deceased after he was killed or mortally wounded does not entitle the heir to any higher gratuity or family pension than that of the grade actually held by the deceased at the time that he was killed or wounded; the same rule applies to cases of death from sickness or any accident whilst on foreign service.

570. Native troops proceeding on foreign service, which, if beyond sea, begins from the date of embarkation, are entitled to the contingent advantages of family pension under the following rules till date of return to British India, but if they remain in occupation of the country where they were engaged on foreign service, the advantages cease on the date from which the occupying force shall be held by government to be no longer on foreign service. The heirs of men who return to India direct from foreign service as sick in hospital from a disease contracted on that service, and who die in hospital without once quitting it, are allowed the same advantages as if their relatives had died whilst employed on foreign service.

571. No heir, whether inheriting as appointed heir or as next of kin, is admissible to family pension who shall not have stood towards the deceased in one of the undermentioned degrees of relationship:—

1st.—Son, actual and legitimate, not adopted.

2nd.—Widow, lawfully married, whether by nikah, shadi, sugai, biyah, or other equally valid ceremony.

3rd.—Daughter, actual, legitimate, not adopted.

4th.—Father.

5th.—Mother.

572. The family pension is granted for the following periods:—

To males under 6 years of age,—until they attain the age of 18 years.

To males above 6 years of age and under the age of 50,—for 12 years.

To males above the age of 50 years,—for life.

To females of any age, whether they marry, re-marry, or not,—for life.

NOTE.—Very young widows who have not lived with their husbands are entitled to family pension, if actually married, and not if only betrothed.

573. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier whose heir may be entitled to a pension under these regulations is permitted

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Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*

to select and name his heir from the foregoing line of succession as often as he thinks fit, but no special nomination shall be held to have been made unless the name of the heir, as well as his or her degree of relationship be inserted in the columns assigned to such entries in the kindred roll; and no prejudice of caste will be admitted as an excuse for non-compliance with this rule. In the absence of a special nomination, the next of kin in the prescribed order of succession, although not registered by name or otherwise in the kindred roll, shall be considered entitled to the pension, on the due establishment of a title to it before a regimental committee.

NOTE.—Government will not interfere in the distribution of family pensions; the full amount of pension will be payable to the nominated or nearest heir only, leaving any distribution of it to be provided for solely by family arrangement.

574. In the event of the death of the nominated or nearest heir before being brought on the pension establishment, the next nearest, or surviving heir, according to the established line of succession (article 571), shall be entitled to the pension,—provided the claim be preferred within the prescribed period, or the delay in doing so satisfactorily explained,—and under such circumstances, shall be held to possess a claim as valid as if no nomination had been made.

575. Family pension commences on the date following that of the casualty which creates the claim, or in the case of Madras troops, on the date following that on which payments on family certificates may have been discontinued.

576. Family pension is not transferable to another member of the family on the demise of the heir (appointed or next of kin) to whom it may have been granted, nor when the heir who would have been entitled to it is debarred by the receipt of salary from the state; neither will the transfer of the pension from one heir to another ever be permitted unless to correct some obvious error in the first grant.

577. No heir is permitted to receive two family pensions, or to retain one conjointly with any other pension from government; the inferior pension must be relinquished.

In cases where the nominated heir of a deceased man is already in receipt of a family pension, and is thereby precluded from receiving a second pension, the relation, within the prescribed degree of kindred, who may happen to be the next of kin in the order of succession laid down in article 571 on the date of decease of the man on whose account the pension is claimable, will be regarded as the heir.

578. No pension is claimable by any heir who is in receipt of pay from the state equal to the authorised pay of the deceased at the time of his death, or superior to the pension; in the latter case the whole of the pension shall be forfeited from the date on which such superior pay is drawn, but if in receipt of pay less than the family

Division I. Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men.

Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*

pension otherwise admissible, the heir will receive the half of such pension in addition to his pay. Should he be subsequently discharged from the service in consequence of ill-health or other unfitness not affecting his character, he will be allowed the full pension on the same conditions as other heirs not in the service of the state, with reference to the rule in article 577.

579. When a person in receipt of family pension enlists into the service, or is promoted to higher rank, the officer from whom the pensioner draws his stipend must invariably be informed.

580. Family pension will not be purchased or commuted for a single payment in any case.

581. Volunteers from the army into the service of a friendly state will not retain the contingent advantage of family pension unless they were guaranteed "all the advantages enjoyed by soldiers of the line," and not merely those of the invalid establishment.

582. Claimants to family pensions must substantiate their claims in person before the investigating committee, unless they are "purdah-nashins," and it rests with the civil officer of the district in which the applicant is residing to decide whether she is a purdah-nashin or not. If it is proved that she is such, the district officer should cause the preparation of her descriptive roll by means of a committee of respectable native females; the claim should be investigated by a committee of European officers in the usual manner, the woman's relatives being held personally responsible for her identity. In cases where inconvenience and hardship may be entailed on claimants by having to appear before the investigating committee of officers, an investigation of the claims to pension may be made by officers paying pensioners, or by a responsible civil officer, whichever course may be deemed best in each case. In the southern Konkan circle, the claims will be investigated by the pension paymaster.

583. No heir is entitled to family pension on account of any native officer or soldier who may be killed by accident in the execution of his duty, nor of any such persons as may die a natural death at stations where field allowances are granted to the troops. This rule is to be strictly enforced in all cases, save where the death of the native officer or soldier has been caused by some act of distinguished devotion in the performance of duty, under which circumstances only will any application for pension or gratuity to the heir of the deceased be considered by the government of India.

584. When a period exceeding two years shall have elapsed between the date of casualty and that of preferring a claim to family pension, the president of the committee must enter the cause of the delay in the proceedings and record the opinion of the committee as to its sufficiency.

585. If the claim of a widow is negatived on the ground of unfaithfulness to her husband during his life, the pension cannot be

Commissioned Officers, Medical Subordinates & Men. Division I.

Pensions—Combatant.

Section I.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*

claimed by any other relative excepting the legitimate son or daughter of the deceased. This article is applicable to Bengal and Bombay only.

586. The widow of a member of the "Order of Merit" is allowed to receive the pension of the order conferred on her husband, for three years after his decease, in addition to any other pension of which she may be in receipt, but the claim must be first established. In the case of a plurality of wives the first married will receive the allowance. This article also applies to the Punjab frontier force.

587. The fact of a deceased native officer having been a member of the "Order of British India," confers on his widow no claim whatever to a pension.

588. The widows of sepoys of the Bombay marine battalion who die while at sea are entitled to pension.

589. The heir of a native officer or soldier who may be killed by accident (not on foreign or field service) in the execution of his ordinary duty, is not entitled to family pension; and mere length of service and good character do not, of themselves, entitle the family of a deceased meritorious native officer to a pension.

Madras.

590. "Nikah" among Mussulmans, or "bhuthu" among Hindus, being under some circumstances considered a legal marriage, the claims of nikah or bhuthu widows and their offspring will be admissible, provided the marriage was of that description. The question of legality in such cases will be decided by the native law officers of the high court to whom claims of the kind will be referred for opinion by the controller of military accounts. It is to be understood that the validity of marriages is not to be determined strictly according to the laws which regulate succession to hereditary property; it will be sufficient that the marriage is valid according to the rules of the particular caste.

591. A nominated heir (whether the widow or offspring of a shadi, or nikah or bhuthu marriage) has invariably priority of claim to pension, but, when no nomination has been made, a shadi widow and her offspring (according to the line of succession) rank before all others as regards such priority of claim.

592. Nikah and bhuthu widows and their offspring will take the same place in the order of succession of heirs as other widows, and their children

593. A widow, being the heir of a native officer or soldier, who remarries a soldier and thus becomes entitled to the allowance as a soldier's wife, ceases to be entitled to pension; but in the event of further widowhood she reverts to her original pension unless her

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Section I.

Pensions—Combatant.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*concluded.*

subsequent marriage should have entitled her to a higher rate. This article refers to an East Indian who marries an East Indian bugler, drummer, etc., and thus becomes entitled to subsistence allowance at Rs-8 per mensem.

594. The heir of a man missing on foreign service (not a deserter) is admissible to pension, but should the missing man re-appear at any future period, the amount of pension which may have been disbursed to the heir will be deducted from the man's arrears of pay.

595. In the case of casualties occurring on foreign service, the claim is to be preferred within two years after the date of casualty or within one year after the return to the coast of the corps or detachment in which the casualty occurred ; and in the case of casualties in battle in India, the claim is to be preferred within one year after the date of the casualty. All claims which may not be preferred within the periods above specified are to be peremptorily rejected, and the claimants will forfeit all right to the pension unless satisfactory explanation of the cause of delay on the part of the heir in preferring the claim can be given. The explanation so given is to be recorded at the commencement of the proceedings of the committee.

596. It being deemed of importance that the right of all individuals (particularly the families of native troops who may have claims to permanent pensions) shall be established with the least possible delay, it is directed that the prescribed committees for the examination of such claims shall be assembled as early as may be practicable after, if not prior to, the termination of the service giving rise to such claims.

597. In order that the troops and their families may be fully acquainted with the intentions of government on this subject, it is directed that the regulations prescribed in articles 595 and 596 shall be read and explained with the standing orders of each corps or department in the service, and the officers commanding stations or corps shall use every possible means to give them general publicity.

598. In all practicable cases the evidence of at least two persons in receipt of pay or pension from the state is to be required in support of claims of heirs to pension, and where this is not attainable, an explanation of the circumstances must be recorded on the proceedings of the committee.

599. Prior to the examination of a witness in the receipt of pay or pension from government, the committee will distinctly warn him that any inaccuracy in his evidence which may lead to the admission of any improper claim will subject him to forfeiture of his pay or pension, in addition to such other punishment as may be awarded.

NON-EFFECTIVE.

DIVISION I.—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MEDICAL SUB-ORDINATES AND MEN.

SECTION II.—PENSIONS—MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

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I.—General Regulations.

600. Service towards pension reckons from the date of appointment to the rank of sub-hospital assistant.

601. Retirement is compulsory at the age of 55 years.

II.—Retiring Pensions.

602. A hospital assistant who has been advanced to the grade of assistant surgeon may retire, after completing the requisite service, under the uncovenanted service rules (see civil service regulations), reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of sub-hospital assistant.

603. A hospital assistant may retire after a service of 30 years on the pension of one-half of his average pay during the preceding 5 years, without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

604. For the purpose of calculating the average pay during the preceding five years, the date of termination of service in the case of a hospital assistant invalided shall be the date of the decision of the medical board.

III.—Invalid Pensions.

605. A hospital assistant who may be invalided by a competent medical committee will be allowed the following pension :—

(a) After 25 years' service—one-half of his average pay of preceding 5 years.

(b) After 15 years' service—one-third of his average pay of preceding 5 years.

A hospital assistant whose unfitness for further service is pronounced by a medical committee to be the result of intemperance or irregular habits, will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths of that to which he would otherwise have been entitled under this article.

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Pensions—Medical Subordinates.

Section II.

IV.—Wound Pensions.

606. A hospital assistant who may be invalided on account of wounds or injuries received on service will be allowed pension as follows :—

- (a) After 25 years' service—the full amount of his average pay of preceding 5 years.
- (b) After 15 years' service—one-half of his average pay of preceding 5 years.
- (c) Under 15 years' service—one-third of his average pay of preceding 5 years.

These pensions are granted under the rules applicable to non-commissioned officers and men.

V.—Family Pensions.

607. The rules (commencing article 566) regulating the grant of family pension to the heirs of native commissioned officers and soldiers are applicable to the heirs of the hospital assistant class, whose pensions are fixed as follows :—

Senior hospital assistant—as jemadar of infantry.

Hospital assistant and sub-hospital assistant—as havildar.

NON-EFFECTIVE.

DIVISION II.—FOLLOWERS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

SECTION I.—PENSIONS.

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I.—Invalid Pensions.

608. From the 27th February 1889, only the following classes of followers* will be entitled to pensions as shown below, if they are not in receipt of special rates of pay, on the understanding that they have no claim to pension. Followers entertained previous to that date, if entitled to pensions, will be dealt with under the rules then in force affecting them :—

Corps or Departments.	Classes.	Rate of Pension.
Quartermaster-General's Department.	Chief guides Head guides Second guides Private guides	Invalid pensions as laid down in Articles 613 and 614.
With heavy batteries of Royal Artillery.	Salutris Shoeing-smiths	
With British mountain batteries.	Shoeing-smiths	Invalid pensions as laid down in Article 613.
With batteries of artillery and Fort armaments	Tindals of store lascars. Store lascars	Invalid pensions as laid down in Article 613.
With British and Native Corps.	Tindals of tent lascars. Tent lascars Puckallis Bhistis	

* NOTE.—For the classes of followers in departments entitled to pensions, see A. R. I., Volumes IV, V and VI.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Pensions.

Section I.

INVALID PENSIONS—*continued*

609. Regimental followers not enumerated above, who have rendered exemplary or meritorious service, and who are invalided in consequence of such service, will, in special cases, be eligible for gratuities or compassionate allowances on the following scale, each case being considered at the time on its merits:—

To men of less than five years' service	. Nil.
To men of not less than five but less than 10 years' service	. 3 months' pay as gratuity.
To men of not less than 10 but less than 15 years' service	. 4 ditto.
To men of not less than 15 but less than 20 years' service	. 5 ditto.
To men of not less than 20 years' service	. 6 ditto.
After a service of not less than 30 years, a compassionate allowance not exceeding Rs4 per month.	

610 Men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars may be granted pension equal to half pay, on discharge after 20 years' service.

611. Men of the sappers and miners or of the permanent detachment who enlist in the corps of sub-marine mining lascars under paragraph 16, clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1891, are allowed to reckon their previous sub-marine mining service up to 15 years towards the pension admissible under the preceding article.

612. Men of the corps of sappers and miners who not having rendered previous sub-marine mining service, enlist as sub-marine mining lascars, are granted pensions on discharge, based partly on the rules applicable to the sappers and miners, and partly on those affecting sub marine mining lascars, the amount in each case being determined proportionately to the actual service rendered as sapper and lascar, respectively. To entitle a sub-marine mining lascar to this proportionate pension, he should complete a minimum combined qualifying service of 21 years as sapper and lascar taken together.

Rates.

613. The following are the rates of pension admissible (see article 608) to guides and to followers enlisted before the 27th February 1889, on the permanent establishment of British and native corps, except those who are entertained on special rates of pay on the understanding that they have no claim to pension:—

Division II.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section I.

Pensions.

INVALID PENSIONS—*continued*,RATES—*concluded*.613.—*concluded*.

	Bengal, Punjab, Local Corps, Nepal Escort.			Hyderabad.			Madras.			Bombay.			
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	
Chief guide, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	25	0	0	...	...	...
Head guide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	0	}	vide art.	614.
Second guide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0			
Guide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0			
Salutry of heavy artillery	(b)	7	0	0	...	...	(b)	7	0	(b)	7	0	0
Tindal of store lascars (with batteries)	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	4	6	0	7	0	0
1st tindal of store lascars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	0
2nd tindal of store lascars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Store lascar (batteries)	3	0	0	3	4	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tindal of tent lascars	*7	0	0	...	...	...	...	4	6	0	4	12	0
Tent lascar	3	0	0	3	4	11	3	2	8	3	0	0	0
Lascar	3	0	0	(c)	2	14	4	3	2	8	...	...	...
* Mistry carpenter	}	heavy royal	artillery	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.	Not entitled. See art. 617.	7	0	0	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.
* Mistry smith													
Puckalli	3	0	0	5	12	7	3	8	0	3	8	0	0
Bhisti	3	0	0	3	4	11	3	8	0	3	8	0	0
Jemadar syce	3	0	0	4	6	0	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.	{	Not entitled. See art. 617.	
Syce	(d)	3	0	0	2	10							0
Bullock-driver	{ Not entitled } See art. 617.				{ (e) 2 8 0				{ ... }				{ Not entitled. See art. 617.
Grass-cutter	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Eligible for the superior pension of Rs 40 a month after long service not less than 40 years.

(b) Eligible for a superior pension of Rs 12 a month after a service of 32 years.

(c) Infantry.

(d) If duly enlisted and registered in a battery.

(e) Bullock-drivers drawing the old rate of pay are entitled to pension at Rs 2-14-4.

* Not applicable to tindals of local corps who are entitled to pension at Rs 4 per month.

614. The following are the rates of pension admissible to men of the guide corps of the Bombay presidency:—

	After 15 years' service, $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.			After 20 years' service, $\frac{2}{3}$ pay.			After 25 years' service, $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.			After 28 years' service, $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.			After 30 years' service, full pay.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Head guide	22	8	0	30	0	0	37	8	0	42	0	0	45	0	0
Second guide	12	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	22	6	4	24	0	0
Private guide	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	11	3	2	12	0	0

Regulations.

615. The rules which govern the grant of invalid pensions to native troops are generally applicable to the followers enumerated in article 608, and also to those mentioned in article 613 who were entertained before the 27th February 1889, but the period of service necessary to entitle any of these grades to the invalid pension

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Pensions.

Section I.

INVALID PENSIONS—*continued.*REGULATIONS—*continued.*

is 20 years in the Madras army and Hyderabad contingent, and the same period in the Bombay army, with the exception, in the latter army, of bhistis, who, when serving with native cavalry and infantry regiments, are entitled thereto after 15 years' service. Transport drivers of mountain batteries of the Bombay army are also entitled to the invalid pension after 15 years' service if enlisted on or before the 7th December 1883. Tindals and store lascars attached to batteries of artillery may be allowed pension after 32 years' service under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief without reference to a medical invaliding board.

The rule (article 523), which requires a service of three complete years in a rank to qualify for the pension of that rank, is applicable to all classes of followers.

616. The provisions of articles 519 to 521 are not applicable to followers, who are not affected by the abolition of the invalid pension after 15 years' service (20 years in the Hyderabad contingent).

617. Compensation and invalid pension under the rules in the civil pension code may be granted to all classes of inferior public servants who may not be entitled to pension under these rules, provided they were entertained before the 27th February 1889.

618. Cook-boys of European corps if entertained before the 27th February 1889, are eligible for invalid pension after 15 years' service at the rates sanctioned for syces.

619. Store lascars transferred to the gun-powder factory, and ordnance drivers of bullock batteries transferred to the commissariat department, retain their claim to pension.

620. A ward servant on the hospital establishment of a native regiment, if enlisted as a soldier ward orderly within the establishment of a native regiment or battalion, may be allowed to count his previous service as ward servant towards pension, provided such service is duly authenticated.

621. A follower counts his service towards pension from the date of his permanent enrolment in a class eligible to invalid pension, not from that of his entertainment in some other capacity. Lengthened service on a temporary establishment gives no claim to pension.

622. A non-combatant (Madras) who may be entitled to pension will, on transfer to the ranks, be allowed to count three-fourths of his service at the time of transfer towards pension in his new grade. This article is applicable to those followers only who were in the service before the 27th February 1889 (see article 608).

623. No period of unauthorised absence is allowed to count towards pension.

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section I. Pensions.

INVALID PENSIONS—*concluded.*REGULATIONS—*concluded.*

624. A permanent mustered follower in a grade eligible for pension, who may be discharged on reduction of establishment, but not otherwise, will, on re-enlistment, be allowed to reckon his previous service; provided that the whole of the gratuity which he may have received on discharge is refunded immediately on re-enlistment. This article is applicable to those followers only who were in the service before the 27th February 1889 (see article 608).

625. Service under 16 years of age does not reckon towards pension.

626. Invalid and wound pensions are not admissible together, but if a man by longer continuance in the army becomes entitled to a higher rate of invalid pension, it will be allowed instead of the wound pension.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Pensions.

Section I.

II.—Wound Pensions.

Rates.

627. The following are the rates of wound and injury pension granted to followers :—

1.—Scale of pension for wounds received in action with an enemy or in an insurrection:—

1ST DEGREE.				2ND DEGREE.				3RD DEGREE.				4TH DEGREE.			
Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.				Men losing one limb or one eye, or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.				Men not losing a limb or an eye who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.				Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit from wounds for the ordinary duties of the service.			
Of and above forty years' service and character. unblemished				Of and above forty years' service, and character. unblemished				Of and above forty years' service, and character. unblemished				Of and above forty years' service and character. unblemished			
Under fifteen* years' service.				Under fifteen* years' service.				Under fifteen* years' service.				Under fifteen* years' service.			
Of and above fifteen* years' service.				Of and above fifteen* years' service.				Of and above fifteen* years' service.				Of and above fifteen* years' service.			
R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p.				R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p.				R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p.				R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p. R. a. p.			
8 0 0 5 0 0 4 6 0				7 6 0 4 6 0 3 2 0				7 6 0 4 6 0 2 8 0				6 8 11 3 8 11 2 0 6			
... 4 0 0 3 8 0				... 3 8 0 2 8 0				... 3 8 0 2 0 0				... 3 4 0 1 0 0			
... 3 8 0 3 1 0				... 3 6 0 2 3 0				... 3 4 0 1 12 0				... 3 2 0 1 6 9			
... 8 0 0 7 0 0				... 7 0 0 5 0 0				... 7 0 0 4 0 0				... 5 11 0 3 4 0			
... 9 8 0 8 5 0				... 8 5 0 5 15 0				... 8 5 0 4 12 0				... 7 8 0 3 13 9			
... 5 0 0 4 6				... 4 6 0 3 2 0				... 4 6 0 2 8 0				... 3 8 11 2 0 6			

Twenty years for followers belonging to local troops.

Hydrabad contingent artillery hold the rank of havildars and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in injury, and family pensions.

* Twenty years for followers belonging to local troops.

NOTE.—Earlier-salutis of the Hyderabad contingent artillery held the rank of *haxildars* and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of wound, injury, and family pensions.

Quartermaster's Establishment.

Tindal
Tent and store iascar and
bhist.

Baggage muleteer of mountain artillery
 Syce, artillery, cavalry, and staff, dooli-bearer (local corps, including Hyderabad contingent), muleteer
 Grass-cutter
 Salutri farrier or naibund of native artillery

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Pensions.

RATES—continued.

II.—Scale of pension for injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty.—

[illegible]

* Twenty years for followers belonging to local troops.

Note.—**Fatier-salutris** of the Hyderabad contingent artillery hold the rank of havildars and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of wound, injury, and family pensions.

Followers belonging to troops of the line and also to local corps whether serving in the field with troops of the line or not.

Baggage muleteer of mountain
artillery . . .
Syce, artillery, cavalry, and staff,
coolie-bearer (local corps, in-
cluding Hyderabad contingent),
muleteer . . .
Grass-cutter . . .
Salutry farrier or halbund of
native artillery . . .

Quartermaster's Establishment.

Tindal
Tent and store lascar and
bhisti

NOTE.—These scales are only applicable to cases of wounds and injuries received after 30th April 1852. They are inapplicable to any person in the service on the 30th April 1852, and not subsequently promoted, who, by the wound pension regulations rescinded on that date, might be entitled to a higher rate of pension.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Pensions.

Section I.

WOUND PENSIONS—*continued.*

Regulations.

628. The rules which govern the grant of wound and injury pensions to native troops are also generally applicable to followers.

629. Cook-boys of European corps are eligible for wound and injury pension at the rates sanctioned for syces.

630. Syces of staff and field officers, or of officers performing by order the duties of staff officers, are, if wounded in action, eligible for the pension sanctioned for staff syces and syces on the regular establishment of corps.

631. When permanent or temporary followers not entitled to pensions are so injured on field service as to be unable to earn a livelihood, applications may be submitted on their behalf for extraordinary pensions or gratuities. These claims will be considered by the Government of India on their merits and under the subjoined conditions as amended from time to time :—

I.—A pension or gratuity may be granted—

- (i) Whether the man may have been remunerated by fixed pay or for piece work or received no pay from the State.

II.—The injury must have been met with in the performance of a duty attended with extraordinary bodily risk. No claims on account of bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident will be recognised.

III.—A pension will not necessarily be granted in every case, or if granted, be continued for life.

IV.—The amount will be regulated by—

- (i) the character and service of the injured man ;
- (ii) the natures of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it ;
- (iii) the nature and extent of the injury received ;
- (iv) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

V.—Injuries are thus classified—

1st degree.—Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.

2nd degree.—Men losing one limb or one eye, or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.

3rd degree.—Men not losing a limb or an eye who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of con-

Division II. Followers of British and Native Troops.

Section I.

Pensions.

WOUND PENSIONS—*concluded.*REGULATIONS—*concluded.*631.—*concluded.*

tributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.

4th degree.—Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit, from wounds, for the ordinary duties of the service.

VI.—A pension granted for injuries received on duty will, unless the pensioner is more than 60 years old (in which case it will be permanent), continue, in the first instance, for two years only.

VII.—At the end of 18 months the pensioner shall be examined afresh by a medical officer upon whose report it will be decided whether the pension shall be continued or not for a further term or permanently, and whether the pensioner shall be subjected, or not, to further medical examination.

VIII.—Particulars of the circumstances under which the follower was injured, accompanied by his service book and by a medical certificate to the effect that the injury will partially or wholly incapacitate the follower from earning a livelihood, will be submitted with the application for pension or gratuity through the controller of military accounts.

Extraordinary cases of injuries under other circumstances than on field service, when sufficient grounds can be shown for consideration, will be specially treated.

632. Men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars are eligible for extraordinary injury pensions and gratuities under the provisions of the preceding article.

III.—Family Pensions.

Rates.

633. The following are the rates of pension sanctioned for the heirs of the native followers specified (see also articles 635 to 638).

NOTE.—Farrier salutris of the Hyderabad contingent artillery hold the rank of havildars, and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of wound injury, and family pensions.

	(a) Bengal regular army, Punjab Frontier Force, and Hyderabad Contingent.	Madras.	Bombay.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chief guide, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes	26 0 0	...
Head guide	7 8 0	...

(a) The heirs of artillery or staff syces, dooli-bearers (Hyderabad contingent), tent and store lascars, killed in action, are entitled to the same rate of family pension as gun-lascars, *vis.*, Rs. 2-6-0 a month.

Followers of British and Native Troops.

Division II.

Pensions.

Section I.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*continued.*RATES *concluded.*633.—*concluded.*

							(a) Bengal regular army, Punjab Frontier Force, and Hyderabad Contingent.			Madras.			Bombay.				
							R	a.	p.	R	a	p.	R	a.	p.		
Second guide	.	.	.	.	.	.				3	8	0	.	.	.	
Guide	.	.	.	.	.	.		..		2	12	0	.	.	.	
Sirdar driver	}	Bullock-drivers,	}	.	.	.	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0		
Driver				.	.	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			
1st tindal	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	
2nd tindal	.	.	.	.	.	.	...			2	12	0	..			
Serang	.	.	.	.	.	.	...			8	8	0	..			
Lascar or Khalassi	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	
Bhisti	2	8	0	2	8	0	(b)	2	8	0	
Puckalli	2	8	0	2	8	0	.	2	8	0	
Farrier or nalbund	2	12	0	2	12	0	.	2	12	0	
Salutri of native artillery, mahout and assistant											
mahout of heavy (British) artillery	2	12	0	...			...
Syce	(c)	2	0	0	2	0	0	} Not entitled	.	.	.
Grass-cutter	1	12	0	1	12	0
Muleteer	(c)	2	0	0	...		.	.	.	.
Cooks of European regiments	2	0	0	.			...	.	.	.
Mistry artificer (d)			4	8	0	..	.	.	.
Artificer (d)			2	12	0	...	.	.	.
Bellows-boy (d)			1	12	0	..	.	.	.

NOTE.—The heirs of hired doolie-bearers and artificers are entitled to the same pension as those of the regular establishment, provided that they were not hired at a higher rate of pay on the understanding that their heirs would have no claim to pension.

(a) The heirs of artillery or staff syces, dooli bearers (Hyderabad contingent) tent and store lascars, killed in action, are entitled to the same rate of family pension as gun-lascars, *viz.*, Rs 2-6-0 a month.

(b) The heirs of bhistis attached to British troops are not entitled to pension.

(c) As regards the Punjab frontier force, if the man was duly enlisted and registered in a battery.

(d) The families of these classes, entertained on or after the 1st November 1890, are not entitled to pensions under this article.

Regulations.

634. The pensions prescribed in the foregoing table are granted under the rules laid down for native troops.

635. Applications may be submitted for extraordinary pensions or gratuities to the families of public servants killed on service or in the execution of a public duty and not included in the preceding table. These claims will be considered by the Government of India on their merits and under the subjoined conditions as amended from time to time.

I.—A pension or gratuity may be granted—

- (i) whether the man was remunerated by fixed pay or for piece-work, or even though he received no pay from the State ;

Followers of British and Native Troops.	Division II.
Pensions.	Section I.

FAMILY PENSIONS—*concluded.*REGULATIONS—*concluded.*635—*concluded.*

XI.—Particulars of the circumstances under which the follower was killed, accompanied by the follower's service book, will be submitted with the application for pension or gratuity through the controller of military accounts.

636. When permanent or temporary followers die on foreign service from wounds or injuries received on such service, in the execution of duty, or when they die on active or foreign service or on return from such service from disease distinctly traced to that service, claims may be submitted for extraordinary pensions or gratuities to the families or heirs, not being entitled to pensions under article 633; these claims will be considered by the government of India on their merits on the principle laid down in article 635. The mere fact of a public servant dying while on foreign service does not entitle his family or heir to pension. Under no circumstances, however, will pension be granted to the heir of a public servant hired on a higher rate of pay on the understanding that his heirs will have no claim to pension.

637. Applications for family pension preferred on behalf of the heirs of langris or cooks of native troops paid by the state, and dying on actual or foreign service or on return from such service from disease distinctly traced to that service will be considered on their own merits under the provisions of articles 635 and 636, the rate of pension when granted being fixed at R2 per mensem.

638. The heir of a hospital dresser who may be awarded a pension under articles 635 and 636 will receive it at the rate of R2-8-0 a month.

639. The heirs of men of the corps of sub-marine mining lascars are allowed the same privileges as are enjoyed by those of regimental lascars under these regulations.

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